

ABUSE OF ALCOHOL AND/OR DRUGS BY WOMEN IN NEW BRUNSWICK

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A NON-MEDICAL USE OF DRUGS
DIRECTORATE SUMMER PROJECT

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Abstract

Three hundred and two women, randomly selected from the population of new Brunswick, were interviewed concerning their consumption of alcohol and/or drugs and their habits around these. A questionnaire had been constructed with 88 items and three Criteria for Abuse included.

Fifty-seven or 19% of the women rated as abusers (As). Tables were constructed and comparisons made between As and nonabusers (NAs). The findings were for the most part congruent with current knowledge. Differences are discussed. The paper ends with recommendations for New Brunswick around this topic.

Forty service agencies in New Brunswick were interviewed via a questionnaire about their services to female alcoholics, the number that they encountered, and where they referred these women. The results support that there is a lack of services and confusion about where to refer women abusers.

Introduction

The following study was funded by the Non-Medical Use of Drugs Directorate, Department of Health and Welfare for four months of the summer of 1977. The New Brunswick sponsors of the project were The New Brunswick Alcoholism Program, Department of Health, Moncton Regional Office and Conato Inc., a detoxication center for men in Bathurst, New Brunswick.

The intent of the study was to form a basis for further investigation into the problems associated with female alcohol and/or drug abuse in New Brunswick. This fundamentally meant documenting whether or not a problem existed. No research was available from New Brunswick and there was little data concerning female abusers due to the fact that only a few small services existed.

The study referred to abusers of alcohol and/or drugs rather than addicts because addiction is a much more salient term. As well, we felt that those women who were exhibiting only initial signs of abuse were as relevant as those actually addicted.

The time provided for the study did not allow for extensive sampling or investigation of the data. Comparisons and information derived are therefore very basic.

It is our prime concern that this study become only the beginning of more intensive and objective work around the subject of female alcohol and/or drug abuse.

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Literature Review

Amidst the immense volumes of literature pertaining to the problem of alcoholism and other drugs, research orientated specifically to women is not as prevalent as it might be. As one researcher points out, "the female's secondary role in society may have contributed to her secondary role in research".(71) It was not until the late 1960's that it became a significant area of study. Prior to this, female drug addiction, including alcoholism was treated similarly to that of males. Further, the image of the woman in these studies was presented in a light congruent with the double standard accorded women. She was viewed as sicker, more abnormal, unfeminine, and more of a social outcast than her male counterpart. For example, the typical profile usually included the following:

"Although both men and women alcoholics have experienced a high incidence of disruptive behavior, women have experienced more deprivation."

"Women are more likely to have affective disorders."

"Alcoholism and heavy drinking in women appear more likely to be linked to psychological stress."

"Many studies of women alcoholics show they have problems in the area of feminine identification."

(36,42,54)

More recent publications have been more aware of the particular needs of women and it is these which have been of more assistance to this project.

Incidence of Female Alcoholism

It is difficult to determine the actual incidence of female alcoholism. Studies have estimated the ratio of males to females to be from 14:1 to 1;1. Cited most often is the figure 5:1. (36, 42,43) The ratio is, however, dependent on the source . The 14:1 ratio was witnessed in arrests for drunkenness (27,28,71), while 5:1 is usually indicated by alcoholism treatment centers. By comparison, hospitals and private physicians (71,27) often report 3:1. This is the figure, for example, given at Toronto Donwood Institute. The Federal Department of Health and Welfare has dropped the ratio from 4:1 in 1966 to 2:1 in 1972 due to the rapid increase in the incidence of alcohol poisoning among women in Canada.(83)

Studies have also found a different pattern of drinking among women than men. Linda Beckman, in her review of relevant research, suggests that "women generally become problem drinkers at a later age than do men". (6) Too, they become alcoholics faster, a situation probably arising from the fact that they " get higher blood alcohol peaks with the same amount".(27)

Other noted physiological problems associated with female alcoholism are the increasing rate of cirrhosis of the liver among women and the findings related to the fetal alcohol syndrome. Women die as often as men from cirrhosis.(10,11,28) Their offspring are occasionally born with serious birth defects and have poor rates of growth and performance. (31,46) While it cannot be generalized that alcoholism directly causes birth defects, there certainly is " clear evidence that chronic alcoholism cotributes to an unhealthy intrauterine environment for the developing fetus".

(46)

Profile of Female Alcoholics

The popular image of the female alcoholic is the hidden drinker, the middle class suburban housewife, who, to paraphrase Winnie Fraser, hides "behind lace curtains". Unfortunately, in reality, female alcoholics are also working class women, and many poor women who eventually may lead a subsistence skid-row lifestyle. In terms of social class, it may well be postulated that "the most common and the most neglected woman alcoholic....is the working class woman with dependent children".(29)

There are several studies which attempt to "classify" the alcohol dependent woman. Schuckit et al (1969) differentiates on the basis of the type of alcoholism and conclude that there are two existing types: primary alcoholics and alcoholics with preexisting affective disorders, both equally prevalent. Winnie Fraser (75) forwards a more in depth analysis when she discusses middle class women, single career women, and skid-row women. The first is typically between thirty-five and forty-five years of age, and suffers from loneliness and worthlessness. She usually begins with more "dainty" drinks and ends as a chronic alcoholic feeling completely helpless. The career woman, while she may hold a challenging position and lead an interesting life, may feel lonely in her achievement and success. An offshoot of this group may also be young women who drink excessively with their boyfriends or husband, often exhibiting binge drinking. These may also be working class women who have difficulty coping with the world. Finally, skid-row women are those who have virtually no means of support and for who alcoholism is a "way of life"

It is significant that few of the studies relate these problems to women's secondary role in society. A common denominator of many female alcoholics is their isolation and lack of masculine support. There are even studies which reflect the social role accorded to women. Alcoholic women have been termed unfeminine or said not to conform to the role expectations of a woman. Kinsey (1966) suggested they had a cold, domineering mother and several others reported that female alcoholics displayed inadequate sexual adjustment. This assumption has been challenged however, and it has been shown that in many instances, they scored higher on "femininity" than a nonalcoholic control group. (Wilsnack, 1973)

Recent studies have questioned the past psychological assumptions. They are in opposition to the double standard of mental health applied to women. There is a tendency for women to be labelled passive, lacking in initiative, and abnormal if they dislike typically domestic and feminine activities. Joan Curlee expresses this sentiment quite adequately in her comment that "society is more willing to classify women as mentally ill than alcoholics". She concluded that alcoholic women were no more abnormal than male alcoholics.

Factors in the Treatment of Women

It is a consensus opinion that women alcoholics suffer a greater social stigma than men and this stigma makes it far more difficult for her to accept her illness and seek treatment. This reason is cited by many authors as a crucial factor in the low number of women who are actually helped by social agencies and alcoholism clinics. Too, concern has been expressed about the lack of services specifically orientated to the needs of women. It has been noted that services relate more to men and are male dominated. (23,24,19,11,29) As Joan Curlee points out they are

primarily designed for men and women participate only superficially^{/8}
in such groups as Alcoholics Anonymous.

Another important factor is the reaction of the spouse to the drinking problem. It is commonly known that a man who has an alcoholic wife will leave her, while most wives of male alcoholics will stay with their husbands. Thus, she is not supported by her family and is often hidden.

Several reports indicate that the women most often seek help at a later stage (9,10,11,20,35) usually as the result of physical necessity. Winnie Fraser remarks that when they enter treatment they "are usually more deteriorated than men, physically and emotionally, and more abrasive, and perhaps also more manipulative".(24) This is evidently resultant of the tense pressure of social disapproval. A final note should be given to those observers who maintain the necessity of daycare and family participation in the treatment of female alcoholics. (26,29)

The literature indicates that is crucial for the position of women in society to be of consideration in developing treatment programs. As they presently exist, treatment services for alcoholic women are inadequate in not realizing the complete situation of women.

The Abuse of Other Legal Drugs

The abuse of other legal drugs (primarily mood-modifying substances) has been the subject of numerous articles and research publications. It has been noted that the consumption of such drugs has increased tremendously over the past few years. It is estimated that one out of every three adults admit to their use. Ruth Cooperstock of the Addiction Research Foundation has provided

some interesting statistics. Dr. Cooperstock found that of all drugs prescribed, one fourth were mood-modifying substances and 69% of these were prescribed to women. (17) Women are thus over represented as they consumers of psychoactive drugs.

There are several reasons for this discrepancy, not the least being the expectations society has for women to conform to the domestic role. Pharmaceutical companies would have and encourage the dissatisfied woman to believe that the solution to her problems is a minor tranquillizer. One company, Hoffman LaRoche, has so successfully marketed this principle that one of its products, Valium, tops the list of sales of all prescription drugs.

It is noteworthy that in Cooperstock's study only 5% of these drugs were prescribed by psychiatrists, thus leaving the handling of prescriptions to general practitioners who may suggest a mild sedative to a woman without realizing the potential hazardous effects and possibility of addiction.

Conclusion

It is apparent from the literature that the abuse of legal drugs by women deserves more consideration than it has been traditionally given. In 1966, Kinsey reported that although there were many more women alcoholics than the entire number of illicit abusers, there was more emphasis on and funds given to the treatment of the latter. Undoubtedly, there is still an inequitable situation existing in the treatment and concern of women and their abuse of legal drugs. While there has been a growing amount of information on the subject, more research on specific areas is required. It can only be hoped that this will occur in the future.

Method

Design

Two questionnaires were developed: one for interviewing the female subjects and, one for obtaining information from social service agencies. Questions for the subject questionnaires were developed by looking at significant factors in literature on female abusers, from lists of questions that have been used previously in determining abuse (eg. AA's 20 Questions, National Council on Alcoholism, 26 Questions), and around descriptive information such as age, socioeconomic status etc.

In developing the subject questionnaire careful consideration was given to making it as inclusive as possible while having the questions non threatening and least likely to lead the subject's answer. The sequence and grouping of questions was also considered. A few changes were made after pretesting in this regard.(See Appendix A, Subject Questionnaire)

Three criteria for establishing whether or not a subject was an abuser were established. The first was determined to be consumption over the minimum level likely to cause disease using Gilbert's Conversion Table as a guide. The second criteria by which abuse could be determined was an indication that the subject had experienced psychological or physical withdrawal symptoms as stated in the Le Dain Commission Report.(Gilbert, 1975; Le Dain,1970)

In establishing the third criteria we divided the answers to relevant questions into five groups from indicative of a problem on

it's own (Group E) to least indicative (Group A). (See Appendix A, Criteria Groups A-E) We then combined these to establish 6 possible ways to indicate abuse:

- a/ one answer from Group E
- b/ one answer from Group D plus 2
from Group A
- c/ one answer from Group D plus 1
from Group B
- d/ one answer from Group D plus 1
from Group C
- e/ one answer from Group C plus 1
from Group B
- f/ one answer from Group C plus 2
from Group A

The agency questionnaire was drawn up to gain information on the experiences of agencies in the province with female abusers.

(See Appendix A, Agency Questionnaire)

Subjects

The subjects were selected randomly from the 1974 New Brunswick Provincial Electoral Lists which contained 198,717 women. A sample size of 300 was chosen as the most feasible for this study. In order to ensure 300 completed interviews 680 women were selected. A representative sample was chosen from each of the 58 electoral districts which provided for equal representation among urban and rural areas.

(See Appendix B, Sample Distribution)

Procedure

The pretest for interviewer reliability was conducted and there was little variance in the results they obtained from the pretest subjects.

Each potential subject was sent a letter explaining the study and requesting an interview. Initially, it was planned to contact each woman by phone to establish an interview time but this soon proved ineffective as it was difficult to make contact and when achieved most would not agree to set aside a time. We then proceeded to simply go to the subjects home and this was more successful. /12

Each subject was interviewed in her own home.

Results

The questions from the subject questionnaire were grouped by topic and a table was composed for each comparing the answers of As and NAs. These were analyzed using the Chi-Square Test of Independence. The results will be discussed below.

Percentages in the tables were rounded to the nearest hundredth percent.

Percentage Abusers

Fifty-seven or 19% of the women interviewed were determined to be abusers of alcohol and/or drugs by our criteria. Of these 44 abused alcohol, 11 abused other drugs, and 2 abused both.

A breakdown of how many women scored by each criteria is indicated in Table 1 with a description of the consumption of drugs that we considered abusive.

Table 1

Age, Ethnic Group, Marital Status, Religion

A significant relationship existed between age of Subject and whether or not they scored as an abuser. Table 2 shows that As tended to be younger than NAs with the largest number (36.84%) aged 18 to 24 years.

Table 2

The relationship between ethnic background and abuse was not significant ($p < .5$) The largest percentage of As were English and French. Both of these groups were equally represented with As.

Table 3

Table 4 indicated a significant relationship between marital status and abuse. As were more likely to be single, separated, divorced while NAs were more often married or widowed.

Table 4

The relationship between religions denomination and abuse was not highly significant ($p < .750$)

Table 5

but the Ss ratings of how religious they considered themselves was. All Ss most often described themselves as moderately religious but As were most likely to rate themselves slightly or not at all religious.

Table 6

Education, Occupation, Income

As illustrated in Table 7 education was significant to abuse. As were better educated than NAs with 47.36% having education above Grade 12 compared to 25.71% of NAs.

Table 7

Occupation and employment was also related significantly to abuse. As were more likely than NAs to be students, clerical or

technical workers, management, or unemployed. NAs were most often /14
housewives (71.84%) and As were more often working (45.61% As compared to 26.94% NAs).

Table 8

Whether Ss worked full or part time was significant at $p < .50$. There is little difference between the percentage of As or NAs who indicated that they work full or part time. (39.13% As and 38.67% NAs work part time, 60.87% As and 60% NAs work full time)

Table 9

Whether or not their jobs required Ss to be away from home rather than working hours was also not highly significant. Few women travelled at all, of those who did, slightly more were As.

Table 10

More As than NAs were required to work night shift regularly. This is true even if those NAs who work night shift regularly or occasionally are combined.

Table 11

Source of income for Ss was significant to abuse. Table 12 shows that As were more likely to have their own income, UIC or workman's compensation than NAs.

Table 12

Range of income and abuse were relative at $p < .250$. Table 13 shows that As had better incomes than NAs. In the ranges "\$5000 to 17,000" inclusive there were 5.37% more As. In the range \$17,001 and more there were .93% more As.

Table 13
-----Education, Occupation, Income of Spouse

The education level of the spouse had a significant relationship to group A and NA at $p < .005$. As' spouses were more likely to have no education, completed high school, some university or post graduate than NAs' spouses. NAs' spouses most often had some elementary or some high school education.

Table 14

Occupation of spouse was significant to abuse at $p < .025$. The As' spouses were more likely than NA' to be employed in business, professional or technical work. They were also more often unemployed. NAs' spouses were more often labourers, farmers, fishermen, or pensioners.

Table 15

Table 16 shows that As' spouses were more often part time employees while Table

Table 16

17 indicates that they were more often required to be away from home due to their jobs than NAs' spouses. This relationship was significant only at $p < .500$.

Table 17

The relationship between abuse and whether spouses worked shifts was also not highly significant ($p < .750$). The tendency was for As' spouses to work shifts more often than NAs'.

Table 18

Income of spouses and whether Ss scored as As or NAs had a significant relationship at $p < .005$. As' spouses were more likely

to make between \$8000 and \$11,000 or \$13,000 and \$17,000 than NAs' spouses. NAs' spouses more often made between \$5000 and \$8000, \$11,000 and \$13,000 or over \$17,000.

Table 19

Youth of Respondents

More As than NAs spent their youth in a city. NAs more often grew up in a rural setting. Whether or not Ss were raised by their

Table 20

parents at this time was significant to abuse only at $p < .7$. Slightly more NAs were raised by their own parents.

Table 21

As were not likely to have been only children. They were fairly evenly dispersed between being the oldest child, middle child of a large family, middle child of a small family, and youngest child. NAs on the other hand were most often middle children of a large family.

Table 22

Although most As and NAs felt their relationship with their siblings had overall been good more As than NAs had experienced a poor relationship or a relationship that was inconsistent.

Table 23

Ss perception of their mother while they were at home was significant to abuse at $p < .250$. As more often perceived their mothers as strict, fair, and uninvolved than did NAs. Ss perceptions

Table 24

of their fathers varied more. While NAs more often perceived their fathers as strict and controlling than did As, As were more likely than NAs to have seen forceful and severe. They were also more apt to remember their fathers as fair and moderate than NAs were. This was As most frequent response while NAs most frequently chose kind and loveable to describe their fathers.

Table 25

The relationship between overall feelings about their childhood was significant to abuse at $p < .8$ but overall feelings about

Table 26

their adolescence was significant at $p < .005$. While most As remembered their overall adolescence as a happy one they were more likely than NAs to have remembered loneliness, frustration and unhappiness.

Table 27

The relationship between age at which Ss began to drink and abuse was significant at $p < .001$. Among the As, 75.44% began drinking before age 20 as compared to 37.15% NAs. More As than NAs also began drinking between the ages of 36 and 40.

Table 28

Present Relationships

Table 28 shows a significant relationship between number of children and abuse. Most As had no children. When they had children they were most likely to have 2 or 4. NAs were more likely to have over 6 children than As.

Table 29

More NAs than As had dependents living at home. As were more likely to have 4 dependents than NAs. We did not ask Ss to specify if the dependents were other than their own children.

Table 30

As were more likely than NAs to describe their relationship with their children as fair. Both groups most often described the relationship as good and no one described it as poor.

Table 31

The relationship with their spouse was significant to abuse only at $p < .7$. A slightly higher percentage of As (2.07%) than NAs described the relationship as poor.

Table 32

Ss self rating of how dependent they were on others was significant to abuse at $p < .10$. More NAs considered themselves independent and more As described themselves as dependent, usually needing support, and fluctuating between dependent and independent.

Table 33

Change of Residence and Jobs

Most Ss lived in a house. NAs were more likely to own the house. As more often lived in an apartment or with relatives than NAs. Over the past ten years

Table 34

more As have changed their place of residence and they are more likely to have moved twice or more than NAs.

Table 35

As were also more likely to have changed their jobs in the past /19
ten years. They more often changed one to six times than NAs but
slightly more NAs had changed 7 and 8 times.

Table 36

Criteria Group E Answers

Nine of the fifteen questions in Criteria Group E proved to have
answers with a significant relationship to abuse at $p < .001$ or $p < .005$.
Table 35 deals with the question of putting off responsibilities.
No one replied that they did do this but fewer As than NAs said that
they never did. More As than NAs replied

Table 37

that their work efficiency had decreased since they had been drinking
or taking drugs.

Table 38

Most Ss responded that their drinking had not affected their
relationship with their spouse. Of the As, 9.38% said it had affected
the relationship positively.

Table 39

More As than NAs sometimes concealed the amount that they drank,

Table 40

experienced periods of craving a drink, and had had blackouts

Table 41

either often or seldom. They also were

Table 42

more likely to drink alone.

Table 43

Among the Ss, no NA and 12.28% As often turned to alcohol for relief when they were faced with a problem.

Table 44

No NA had ever been in a hospital or other institution as a result of drinking or drug abuse, whereas, 7.02% As said that they had.

Table 45

The remainder of questions in Criteria Group E had varying levels of significance. Tables 44 and 45 were significant at $p < .01$. More As had had relatives suggest to them that they cut down on their drinking and more As felt that people

Table 46

around them forced them to minimize the amount that they drank.

Table 47

Table 12 was significant at $p < .05$ with 2.78% As stating that their drinking had affected their relationships with their children in a positive way.

Table 48

More As than NAs stated that their drinking had had a harmful affect on their life, had

Table 49

decreased their ambition, and had caused

Table 50

financial problems for them. Tables 47 to 49

Table 51

were significant at $p < .10$, $p < .20$, and $p < .25$ respectively.

Tables 65 and 66 each contain one Criteria E answer. No NAs answered that they often had a few drinks before going to a party compared to 1.75% As.

Table 66

This table was significant at $p < .001$.

In question 62, 1.75% As compared to .41% NAs said they often drank the "next morning." This table was significant at $p < .75$.

Table 65

Criteria Group D Answers

More As than NAs had lost time at work due to drinking (5.26% compared to .41%). More

Table 52

As had also called in sick the "next morning."

Table 53

Tables 50 and 51 were significant at $p < .001$, and $p < .005$ respectively.

No NAs reported that they had ever failed to keep a promise to themselves to cut down on their intake of alcohol or drugs. Of the As, 3.51% reported such a failure. This was a

Table 54

significant relationship at $p < .02$.

Tables 64, 66, and 67 also contain Criteria Group D answers.

In Table 66, 12.28% As compared to

Table 66

1.22% NAs usually have a few drinks before going to a party. In Table 68, 2.41% As most often drink alone at home compared to 0 NAs.

Table 68

Only slightly more As than NAs found that people who seldom drink made them uncomfortable.

Table 69

Criteria Group C Answers

Tables 55 to 58 inclusive are significant at $p < .001$. In Table 55, 19.3% As said that

Table 55

they find it difficult to work the "next morning." Only 1.22% NAs replied the same.

As replied more often to all the Criteria C answers in Question 58. These included

Table 56

circumstances under which Ss would usually take a drink, ie. when lonely, depressed, upset etc. The relationship was significant at $p < .001$.

More As than NAs changed their eating habits when drinking. Of the As 29.62% said they ate more compared to 12.24% NAs and 14.94% As said they ate less compared to 2.04% NAs. The relationship

Table 57

was significant at $p < .001$. More As than NAs also usually finish their drinks before other people and have difficulty sleeping

Table 58

without a drink or a pill.

Table 59

Tables 65, 67 and 68 also contain Criteria Group C answers. In Table 65 no one reported

Table 65

that they sometimes drink the "next morning."

More As than NAs find dry social occasions nerve racking (3.51% compared to .41%),

Table 67

and NAs were slightly more likely to drink alone at licenced establishments.

Table 68

Criteria Group B Answers

These answers are found in Tables 65 to 69 inclusive. No one replied that they drink the "next morning" occasionally but more

Table 65

As said that they occasionally drink before going to a party. More As also reported that they

Table 66

find dry social occasions boring or uncomfortable

Table 67

and that they most often drink with acquaintances at licenced establishments. No NA responded to the latter. /24

Table 68

In assessing people who seldom drink more As than NAs said they found them boring while slightly more (.36%) NAs said they found them square.

Table 69

Criteria Group A Answers

All the tables in Criteria Group A were significant at $p < .001$. In Table 60, 16.04%

Table 60

more As said that they prefer to be with people who drink. As responded more often to all the Criteria Group A answers about purposes for using alcohol except one. Both groups used alcohol as a medicinal aid equally as often.

Table 61

Nearly 50% of the abusers reported that they drink to be less shy with people. This compared to 6.94% of NAs. They also reported

Table 62

that drinking makes them more sociable. Of the As, 59.65% responded yes to this question whereas only 7.75% NAs did.

Table 63

Few people reported that they passed out but there was 3.51% As compared to 0% NAs who said that they pass out about twice a year.

Table 64

Table 69

More As felt that people who seldom drink are snobby or act superior.

Withdrawal Symptoms

About 41% more As than NAs had experienced symptoms of either physical or psychological withdrawal from alcohol or drugs. The 2.8% of NAs

Table 70

who had experienced withdrawal symptoms were past abusers who had since restrained from using alcohol or drugs.

Cigarette Smoking

NAs were much more likely to be nonsmokers than As. Table 71 indicates that As who

Table 71

smoked tended to be heavier smokers than NAs who smoked.

Life Events

Table 72A illustrates the relationship between significant life problems and abuse.

Table 72A

It is significant at $p < .05$. More As than NAs had experienced gynecological problems, depression, marital problems, and death or loss of a loved one.

Significantly more NAs than As had recorded no major problems in their life; however, for those in both groups who had recorded problems, the average number of problems per person did not vary greatly between groups.

Table 72B

When asked if a significant event in their life had increased their intake of alcohol or drugs, 16.32% more As replied affirmatively. Of these

Table 73

8.77% said their intake stabilized at this level and 8.77% said it later decreased. All of the NAs who reported an increase said that their intake stabilized at that level (1.22%)

Table 74

More As than NAs replied that they felt they might be drinking too much or taking too many drugs. (See Table 75)

Table 75

Neither group had a large percentage who had thought about or attempted suicide but a larger percentage of As than NAs replied that they had. (Tables 76A, B)

Table 76A

Table 76B

More As than NAs had been involved with the police in relation to their drinking or drug taking. (See Table 77)

Table 77

Abuse Among Relatives

NAs reported alcohol or drug abuse more often among their brothers, husbands, and children than did As. As reported more often to all other relatives. (See Table 78)

Table 78

Miscellaneous

Whether or not Ss felt that drinking made them more popular and abuse was significant at p .005. (See Table 79) More As felt that it did help their popularity.

Table 79

More As than NAs reported that they usually would have a drink at a party or social occassion. (See Table 80)

Table 80

There was no great difference between As and NAs in reporting if they knew any females who had a problem with alcohol or drug use

About 50% As said that they did along with 43% NAs. (See Table 81)

Table 81

Agency Questionnaires

Of nine Law Enforcement agencies contacted throughout the province none provided any service to alcoholic women. The approximate average number of contacts each had with alcoholic women within a year was 21. Alcoholic women were referred to AA by two agencies, hospitals or doctors by five, a social service agency by one, a judge by one, and no where by two. Five of the agencies felt that men and women alcoholics could be treated together, four felt that they should not, and two gave no reply. Three agencies stated that services to women should be improved while the rest offered no opinion.

The Social Service agencies offered counselling in three

instances, no service in nine cases, and income and referral in one case each. The range of number of alcoholic women seen within a year was 3 to 150. The average number was approximately 31. These women were referred to AA by nine agencies, doctors or hospitals by four, Mental Health Clinics by three, the Alcoholism Program or related services by five, Coburg House by four, Family Enrichment and Counselling Services by two, a detox by two, and Alanon, a psychologist, or a suitable agency by one each.

Six of the agencies replied yes to the question regarding mixed treatment, two replied that both sexes "could" be treated together but one added that they should not, two agencies replied no, and two replied that mixed treatment was all right but only after the initial treatment phase. Five agencies stated that services for women should be improved while the rest gave no answer.

The majority of the Medical/Psychological services did not offer service to female alcoholics. One offered medical and psychiatric inpatient treatment plus emergency outpatient service and one offered a thirty day active treatment program. Four of the agencies referred women to the Alcoholism Program, three to Coburg House, two each to Mental Health Clinics and detox centers, and one each to AA and a hospital.

The estimated number of women alcoholics seen by these services ranged from two to one thousand and "unable to estimate". The approximate average would be 127 but this is not an accurate description. Five agencies replied yes to the question of mixed treatment and four replied no. There was only one response regarding the need for improved service and that was affirmative.

Of the Direct Alcoholism Services one offered outpatient counselling, one offered detoxication, one offered an "intense program", and two offered follow-up. One agency did not offer services to women. Five of the services referred women to AA, two to the Moncton Detox, two to Coburg House, one to the Foyer Inc., one to a Rehabilitation Center, and one to a physician.

The range of numbers of women seen was 5 to 120. The approximate average number seen was seventy-five. Three agencies replied yes to the question of mixed treatment and three replied no. The only two responses regarding the need for improved services for women were affirmative.

Of the Other agencies one provided no service to women, referred them to AA, felt that services to women should be improved, and felt that mixed treatment was acceptable. The other agency provided counselling, was not sure where women were referred, and was against mixed treatment. Both agencies encountered approximately five female alcoholics within a year. (See Appendix C, Responses to Agency Questionnaire)

Discussion

The large percentage of abusers indicated by our study was unexpected. It is widely known that people habitually underreport the amount of alcohol that they consume and one study singles out women as tending to minimize their consumption. (Johnson, 1965) Therefore, encountering only two people who reported significant consumption of alcohol came as no surprise. It was due to this factor and our expectation that women would also minimize their withdrawal symptoms that we created Criteria 3.

Taking only Criterias 1 and 2 we had fifteen women who indicated abuse of alcohol and/or drugs. This constitutes 4.97% of our sample.

We included only seven women as abusers of drugs because we felt their consumptions were too obvious to ignore. There were several other women whom we felt should be included but because of an absence of clearcut measures of drug abuse they were not. (Cooperstock, 1971.)

The mean age of our abusers was 35.3 years. This is younger by six years than the mean age reported by Lisansky (1975) but our range was 18 to 74 years compared to 24 to 63 years in her report and she was discussing women who had sought treatment. Our mean age is concurrence with other literature that gives 35 as the usual age of onset of alcoholism. (Schuck et al., 1969) Eight of the youngest abusers were students whose drinking experiences met many criteria for problem drinking. No research is available that determines if these students will continue their present consumption patterns but one predicts problems for "the individuals, the family unit, and society at large" due to this life style. (Penn, 1974)

We encountered a larger percentage of single abusers than other studies. This may be explained by the large group of young women or by the fact that some divorced, separated, or widowed women prefer to list themselves as single. The fact that some divorced or widowed women may have remarried and not disclosed this may account for the low percentage of divorced and separated women as well. Notably, Table 72A revealed that 14% of the abusers had or were having marital problems and Table 32 showed 3.31% abusers who had a poor relationship with their spouse.

As in other studies the largest percentage of abusers were housewives. (Carver, 1976; Lisansky, 1957) This does not exclude the 31.58% who were employed plus the 14.04% who were students. The difference is not great when the two latter groups are combined.

It is not surprising to find that a larger percentage of abusers than nonabusers worked night shifts given the report by the International Labor Office. Their survey concluded that night work adversely affects women. It cannot be deducted that there is a causal relationship here but certainly if one was an abuser of alcohol and/or drugs, night work would aggravate this problem.

We asked Ss whether their husbands worked shifts or travelled with their jobs and found that abusers spouses more often did both. It is our feeling that both of these circumstances would lead to more feelings of loneliness and frustration and thus increased use of alcohol and/or drugs for someone whose lifestyle included them. This would be especially true if the woman was unemployed outside the home herself.

Cooperstock (1971) found that city residents got more mood-modifying prescriptions than suburbanites. In Prince Edward Island it was noted that there were more alcohol abstainers among women in rural settings. (Campbell et al., 1976) We found that most non-abusers had spent most of their youth in a rural setting.

As in other studies we found abusers to have had a disturbed childhood more often than nonabusers. (Burton, 1973; Lindbeck, 1972; Lisansky, 1957) In our study this was characterized by a poor or inconsistent relationship with siblings, not being raised by one's own parents, feelings of frustration, and alcohol or drug problems in parents.

We found that abusers began drinking at an earlier age than purported by other studies. This is related to the fact that 59.65% of the abusers were under 35 years old. Our findings are in contrast to those studies that find most women alcoholics to have started drinking later in life.

Our findings regarding a high frequency of dependency, suicidal thoughts and actual attempts at suicide are supported by other studies. (Lindbeck, 1972; Schuckel, 1969)

Looking at Table 68 it appears that 20.48% of the abusers drink alone at home compared to the 47% that Kinsey (1966) reports in her study. It is possible that most of our abusers drink at home but in the company of others such as their significant other.

Looking at Tables 37 to 54 inclusive and Tables 68, 74, 76A, and 77 it appears that there are between 3% and 9% of our abusers who are in the later, more obvious, stages of a problem. For example 7.02% of the abusers have been institutionalized for abuse, 5.26% experience craving and frequent blackouts, and 3.51% have failed to quit drinking or taking drugs after having decided to on their own. This leaves a significant number of abusers who are in the early or middle stages of a problem.

Agency Questionnaire

One fact that emerged from the responses on the agency questionnaires was that women could easily not get satisfaction when they sought help for their problem. For instance, it might happen that social services refer their female alcoholics to a

Mental Health Clinic, who in turn refer them to Family Enrichment and Counselling Services, who refer them to Social Services. Also, the services that exist in the province are not well known or are not recommended as they were not often the target of referrals. The of female alcoholics recognized by the agencies came as a surprise to us.

Recommendations

This paper was not intended as a forum for recommendations but it seems only fair that the opportunity be taken to voice a few of our concerns and hopes for New Brunswick.

Research

There is a scarcity of research on the husbands of female alcoholics. Bailey (1959) in her review of research and literature on alcoholism and marriage found no research and a few clinical impressions. It seems evident that if we are to understand the dynamics of alcoholism in women we must better understand the role that their husbands play. This is only one of many areas around this topic that we feel warrants more study. No subject was covered adequately by material currently available.

Education

Women are no different from men or all children in requiring enlightenment about the danger and signs of alcohol and/or drug abuser. It is only recently that female alcoholism has been treated as a special subject in seminars, conferences, or literature on the subject of alcoholism. Where male alcoholism has come "out of the shadows", female alcoholism is still logging behind. Many people still doubt that the problem is acute enough to warrant special attention. We feel that our study contradicts this and that one : people in the field should be enlightened and two : special attempts should be made not to exclude the subject when educating others.

Prevention

Early identification is the second best means of preventing the progression of alcohol and/or drug abuse next to elimination of the problem. We are concerned with advertising that encourages self-medication and increased consumption and also with excess prescribing of mood-modifying drugs to women. The area of prescription drugs warrants a great deal of concern and enquiry. We would like to see this done to prevent a problem from worsening rather than to see "what happened".

Early identification can be achieved through many means. Education of professionals as to what signs to look for would be one way. Since many abusers are employed it is essential that Employee Alcoholism or Assistance Programs be made relevant to female employees. This has not been the case in the past. (Pender, 1977). To achieve this may require preparatory research.

Treatment

The lack of services for women in New Brunswick needs no discussion. Some of the remaining questions are: what services are required, what needs must be met, what are realistic goals for services, and what form should they take? It is our recommendation that no question be answered too quickly. Many new approaches are being tried to deal with this problem. Some mentioned by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism include a treatment centre that allows women to keep their children with them, an outreach program where helpers are trained to assist mothers who are recovering from alcoholism at home. Both AA and a newer organization, Women for Sobriety are also reaching many women.

Women constitute at least fifty percent of the population in New Brunswick. The consequences of their addictions, not only cause them suffering but also affect families and jobs and through these the rest of society. Recent research is beginning to tie together alcoholism and such things as child abuse and neglect (Gunther, 1975; Spieker and Mouzaketis, 1976). It has been recognized for some time that alcoholism and/or drug abuse in a parent often precedes the same in their children. This alone is reason enough to have concern about this problem.

TABLE 1

BREAKDOWN OF ABUSERS BY CRITERIA

<u>Criteria</u>	<u>Alcohol Abusers</u>	<u>Drug Abusers</u>	<u>Alcohol & Drug</u>
	T=44	T=11	<u>Abusers</u> T=2
1	1	5*	2!
2	2	7	1
3	43	5	1
1 & 2		2	1
1 & 3		3	1
2 & 3	2	6	1

* Consumption of drugs rated as abusive:

- 1) three 222's/day
- 2) 100 marijuana cigarettes/week
- 3) 4 librium/day for one year
- 4) 6 tranquilizers plus three sleeping pills/day
- 5) 1 tranquilizers, 4 pain killers plus 5 barbituates/day

! Consumption of drugs rated as abusive:

- 1) 3 librium/day with 5 oz spirits/day
- 2) 25 tranquilizers plus 10 marijuana cigarettes/day
with approximately 1 pint of spirits/day

TABLE 2

QUESTION 1:

AGE OF RESPONDENTS

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
18-24	N	21	20	41
	%	36.84	8.16	13.58
25-34	N	13	38	51
	%	22.81	15.51	16.89
35-44	N	8	46	54
	%	14.04	18.78	17.88
45-54	N	7	52	59
	%	12.28	21.22	19.54
55-64	N	3	37	40
	%	5.26	15.10	13.25
65 +	N	5	52	57
	%	8.77	21.22	18.87
TOTAL	N	57	245	302
	%	100.00	99.99	100.01

$\chi^2 = 24.19$
 df=5
 $p < .001$

TABLE 3

QUESTION 4: ETHNIC GROUP

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>% Abusers/Ethnic Group</u>
English	N	39	158	197	39
	%	68.42	64.49	65.23	19.80
French	N	18	76	94	18
	%	31.58	31.02	31.13	19.15
Indian	N	0	4	4	0
		0.00	1.63	1.32	0.00
Other	N	0	7	7	0
		0.00	2.86	2.32	0.00
TOTAL	N	57	245	302	
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	

$\chi^2 = 2.67$
 $df = 3$
 $p < .5$

TABLE 4

QUESTION 3: MARITAL STATUS

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
Single	N	20	23	43
	%	35.09	9.39	14.24
Married	N	32	188	220
	%	56.14	76.73	72.85
Common Law	N	0	0	0
	%	0.00	0.00	0.00
Separated	N	1	2	3
	%	1.75	.82	.99
Divorced	N	1	1	2
	%	1.75	.41	.66
Widowed	N	3	31	34
	%	5.26	12.65	11.26
Total	N	57	245	302
	%	99.99	100.00	100.00

$\chi^2=35.63$
 $df=5$
 $p<.001$

TABLE 5

QUESTION 5: RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
No religion	N	1	1	2
	%	1.75	.41	.66
Roman Catholic	N	34	129	163
	%	59.65	52.65	53.97
United	N	5	33	38
	%	8.77	13.47	12.58
Baptist	N	4	18	22
	%	7.02	7.35	7.28
Anglican	N	6	24	30
	%	10.53	9.80	9.93
Other Christian	N	7	37	44
	%	12.28	15.10	14.57
Other	N	0	3	3
	%	0.00	1.22	.99
Total	N	57	245	302
	%	100.00	100.00	99.98

$\chi^2=3.48$
 $df=6$
 $p<.75$

TABLE 6

QUESTION 6: RELIGIOSITY

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
Very religious	N	6	45	51
	%	10.53	18.37	16.89
Moderately Religious	N	31	163	194
	%	54.39	66.53	64.24
Slightly Religious	N	15	30	45
	%	26.32	12.24	14.90
Not at all religious	N	5	7	12
	%	8.77	2.86	3.97
Total	N	57	245	302
	%	100.01	100.0	100.00

$$\chi^2 = 12.91$$

$$df = 3$$

$$p < .005$$

TABLE 7

QUESTION 2: EDUCATION

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
None	N	0	4	4
	%	0.00	1.63	1.32
Some	N	15	72	87
Elementary	%	26.32	29.39	28.81
Some	N	9	68	77
High School	%	15.79	27.76	25.50
Completed	N	6	38	44
High School	%	10.53	15.51	14.57
Business &	N	10	30	40
Technical	%	17.54	12.24	13.25
Some	N	11	22	33
University	%	19.30	8.98	10.93
Bachelor	N	5	8	13
	%	8.77	3.27	4.30
Post	N	1	3	4
Graduate	%	1.75	1.22	1.32
Total	N	57	245	302
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00

$\chi^2=28.49$
 $df=8$
 $p<.001$

TABLE 8

QUESTION 14: OCCUPATION

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
Housewife	N	27	176	203
	%	47.37	71.84	67.22
Professional	N	3	18	21
	%	5.26	7.35	6.95
Student	N	8	1	9
	%	14.04	.41	2.98
Unemployed	N	4	2	6
	%	7.02	.82	1.99
Clerical /	N	13	35	48
Technical	%	22.81	14.29	15.89
Domestic	N	1	12	13
	%	1.75	4.90	4.30
Management	N	1	0	1
	%	1.75	0.00	.33
No Response	N	0	1	1
	%	0.00	.41	.33
Total	N	57	245	302
	%	100.00	100.02	99.99

$\chi^2 = 57.32$
 $df = 7$
 $p < .001$

TABLE 9

QUESTION 15: TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
Full time	N	14	45	59
	%	24.56	18.37	19.54
Part time	N	9	29	38
	%	15.79	11.84	12.58
N/A	N	34	170	204
	%	59.65	69.39	67.55
No Response	N	0	1	1
	%	0.00	.41	.33
Total	N	57	245	302
	%	100.00	100.01	100.00

$\chi^2 = 2.36$
 $df = 3$
 $p < .500$

TABLE 10

QUESTION 16: JOB RELATED ABSENCE FROM HOME

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	N	3	7	10
	%	5.26	2.86	3.31
No	N	54	237	291
	%	94.74	96.73	96.36
No Response	N	0	1	1
	%	0.00	.41	.33
Total	N	57	245	302
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00

$\chi^2=1.06$
 $df=2$
 $p<.75$

TABLE 11

QUESTION 17: NIGHT SHIFT WORK

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	N	5	9	14
	%	8.77	3.67	4.64
No	N	52	228	280
	%	91.23	93.06	92.72
Occasionally	N	0	8	8
	%	0.00	3.27	2.65
Total	N	57	245	302
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00

$\chi^2=2.99$
 $df=2$
 $p<.25$

TABLE 12

QUESTION 18: SOURCES OF INCOME

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
Own salary	N	23	52	75
	%	40.35	21.22	24.83
Spouse's salary	N	20	150	170
	%	35.09	61.22	56.29
Family allowance	N	21	113	134
	%	36.84	46.12	44.37
Social assistance	N	2	13	15
	%	3.51	5.31	4.97
U.I.C.	N	4	4	8
	%	7.02	1.63	2.65
Workmen's compensation	N	3	2	5
	%	5.26	.82	1.66
Pension	N	5	64	69
	%	8.77	26.12	22.85
Other	N	0	20	20
	%	0.00	8.16	6.62
No Response	N	0	1	1
	%	0.00	.41	.33
Total	N	78	419	497
	%	--	---	---

$\chi^2=36.37$
 df=8
 p<.001

TABLE 13

QUESTION 19: RANGE OF INCOME

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
<\$5,000	N	40	195	235
	%	70.18	79.59	77.81
\$5,001-\$8,000	N	12	25	37
	%	21.05	10.20	12.25
\$8,001-\$11,000	N	1	9	10
	%	1.75	3.67	3.31
\$11,001-\$13,000	N	0	8	8
	%	0.00	3.27	2.65
\$13,001-\$15,000	N	1	4	5
	%	1.75	1.63	1.66
\$15,001-\$17,000	N	0	1	1
	%	0.00	.41	.33
\$17,001-\$22,000	N	1	2	3
	%	1.75	.82	.99
\$22,001 +	N	0	0	0
	%	0.00	0.00	0.00
Refused	N	2	1	3
	%	3.51	.41	.99
Total	N	57	245	302
	%	99.99	100.00	99.99

$\chi^2 = 12.94$
 $df = 8$
 $p < .25$

TABLE 14

QUESTION 25: EDUCATION OF SPOUSE

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
None	N	3	2	5
	%	9.38	1.06	2.27
Some	N	10	73	83
Elementary	%	31.25	38.83	37.73
Some	N	1	31	32
High School	%	3.13	16.49	14.55
Completed	N	10	27	37
High School	%	31.25	14.36	16.82
Business /	N	1	26	27
Technical	%	3.13	13.83	12.27
Some	N	2	7	9
University	%	6.25	3.72	4.09
Bachelor	N	2	16	18
	%	6.25	8.51	8.18
Post	N	2	5	7
Graduate	%	6.25	2.66	3.18
No Response	N	1	1	2
	%	3.13	.53	.91
Total	N	32	188	220
	%	100.02	99.99	100.00

$\chi^2 = 22.47$
 $df = 8$
 $p < .005$

TABLE 15

QUESTION 20: OCCUPATION OF SPOUSE

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
Business /	N	7	33	40
Professional	%	21.88	17.55	18.18
Technical	N	16	58	74
	%	50.00	30.85	33.64
Labourer	N	5	50	55
	%	15.62	26.60	25.00
Farm & Fish	N	0	5	5
	%	0.00	2.66	2.27
Pension	N	1	33	34
	%	3.12	17.55	15.45
Unemployed	N	3	7	10
	%	9.38	3.72	4.55
Refusals	N	0	2	2
	%	0.00	1.06	.91
Total	N	32	188	220
	%	100.00	99.99	100.00

$\chi^2 = 15.67$
 $df = 6$
 $p < .025$

TABLE 16

QUESTION 21: TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT OF SPOUSE

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
Full time	N	24	143	167
	%	75.00	76.06	75.91
Part time	N	4	5	9
	%	12.50	2.66	4.09
Unemployed	N	3	7	10
	%	9.38	3.72	4.55
Retired	N	1	33	34
	%	3.13	17.55	15.45
Total	N	32	188	220
	%	100.01	99.99	100.00

$\chi^2=11.71$
 $df=3$
 $p<.01$

TABLE 17

QUESTION 23: SPOUSE'S JOB RELATED TRAVEL

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
Never	N	19	114	133
	%	59.38	60.64	60.45
Seldom	N	6	22	28
	%	18.75	11.70	12.73
Frequent	N	3	12	15
	%	9.38	6.38	6.82
N/A	N	4	40	44
	%	12.50	21.28	20.00
Total	N	32	188	220
	%	100.01	100.00	100.00

$\chi^2 = 2.46$
 $df = 3$
 $p < .500$

TABLE 18

QUESTION 22: IF SPOUSE WORK SHIFTS

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	N	5	24	29
	%	15.63	12.77	13.18
No	N	23	124	147
	%	71.88	65.96	66.82
N/A	N	4	39	43
	%	12.50	20.74	19.55
No Response	N	0	1	1
	%	0.00	.53	.45
Total	N	32	188	220
	%	100.01	100.00	100.00

$\chi^2 = 1.44$
 $df=3$
 $p < .75$

TABLE 19

QUESTION 24: RANGE OF SPOUSE'S INCOME

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
<\$5,000	N	5	29	34
	%	15.62	15.43	15.45
\$5,001-\$8,000	N	2	24	26
	%	6.25	12.77	11.82
\$8,001-\$11,000	N	9	25	34
	%	28.12	13.30	15.45
\$11,001-\$13,000	N	4	33	37
	%	12.50	17.55	16.82
\$13,001-\$15,000	N	4	16	20
	%	12.50	8.51	9.09
\$15,001-\$17,000	N	4	10	14
	%	12.50	5.32	6.36
\$17,001-\$22,000	N	1	15	16
	%	3.13	7.98	7.27
\$22,001	N	0	13	13
	%	0.00	6.91	5.91
No Response	N	3	23	26
	%	9.38	12.23	11.82
Total	N	32	188	220
	%	100.00	100.00	99.99

$\chi^2 = 66.06$
 $df = 8$
 $p < .005$

TABLE 20

QUESTION 7: SETTING WHERE YOUTH SPENT

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
Rural	N	25	144	169
	%	43.86	58.78	55.96
Urban	N	12	59	71
	%	21.05	24.08	23.51
City	N	20	42	62
	%	35.09	17.14	20.53
Total	N	57	245	302
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00

$\chi^2 = 9.925$
 $df = 2$
 $p < .010$

TABLE 21

QUESTION 28: RAISED BY OWN PARENTS

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
No	N	3	9	12
	%	5.26	3.67	3.97
Yes	N	54	236	290
	%	94.74	96.33	96.03
Total	N	57	245	302
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00

$\chi^2 = .30$
 $df = 1$
 $p < .700$

TABLE 22

QUESTION 8: BIRTH ORDER OF RESPONDENT

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
Oldest	N	15	44	59
	%	26.32	17.96	19.54
Middle (small)	N	14	14	28
	%	24.56	5.71	9.27
Middle (large)	N	14	121	135
	%	24.56	49.39	44.70
Youngest	N	13	57	70
	%	22.81	23.27	23.18
Only	N	1	9	10
	%	1.75	3.67	3.31
Total	N	57	245	302
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00

$\chi^2 = 24.22$
 $df = 4$
 $p = .001$

TABLE 23

QUESTION 10: RELATIONSHIP WITH SIBLINGS

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
Good	N	43	217	260
	%	75.44	88.57	86.09
Poor	N	4	2	6
	%	7.02	.82	1.99
Good/Poor	N	9	14	23
	%	15.77	5.72	7.62
N/A	N	1	12	13
	%	1.75	4.90	4.30
Total	N	57	245	302
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00

$\chi^2 = 13.65$
 $df = 3$
 $p < .005$

TABLE 24

QUESTION 27: PERCEPTION OF MOTHER WHILE AT HOME

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
Strict & controlling	N %	14 24.56	48 19.59	62 20.53
Forceful & severe	N %	2 3.51	9 3.67	11 3.64
Kind & loveable	N %	23 40.35	133 54.29	156 51.66
Fair & moderate	N %	15 26.32	41 16.73	56 18.54
Uninvolved & neutral	N %	2 3.51	3 1.22	5 1.66
N/A	N %	1 1.75	11 4.49	12 3.97
Total	N %	57 100.00	245 99.99	302 100.00

$\chi^2=6.89$
 $df=5$
 $p<.250$

TABLE 25

QUESTION 26: PERCEPTION OF FATHER WHILE AT HOME

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
Strict & controlling	N	9	58	67
	%	15.79	23.67	22.19
Forceful & severe	N	7	7	14
	%	12.28	2.86	4.64
Kind & loveable	N	17	108	125
	%	29.82	44.08	41.39
Fair & moderate	N	21	37	58
	%	36.84	15.10	19.21
Uninvolved & neutral	N	0	7	7
	%	0.00	2.86	2.32
N/A	N	3	28	31
	%	5.26	11.43	10.26
Total	N	57	245	302
	%	99.99	100.00	100.01

$$\chi^2 = 32.85$$

$$df = 5$$

$$p < .001$$

TABLE 26

QUESTION 9A: OVERALL FEELING OF CHILDHOOD

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
Happiness	N	49	221	270
	%	85.96	90.20	89.40
Loneliness	N	2	8	10
	%	3.51	3.27	3.31
Frustration	N	4	10	14
	%	7.02	4.08	4.64
Unhappiness	N	2	6	8
	%	3.51	2.45	2.65
Total	N	57	245	302
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00

$\chi^2=1.16$
 $df=3$
 $p<.800$

TABLE 27

QUESTION 9B: OVERALL FEELING OF ADOLESCENCE

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
Happiness	N	37	204	241
	%	64.91	83.27	79.80
Loneliness	N	3	8	11
	%	5.26	3.27	3.64
Frustration	N	16	26	42
	%	28.07	10.61	13.90
Unhappiness	N	1	7	8
	%	1.75	.86	2.65
Total	N	57	245	302
	%	99.98	100.01	99.99

$\chi^2=12.88$
 $df=3$
 $p<.005$

TABLE 28

QUESTION 33: AGE BEGAN TO DRINK

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
<17	N	24	24	48
	%	42.11	9.80	15.89
17-20	N	19	67	86
	%	33.33	27.35	28.48
21-25	N	3	56	59
	%	5.26	22.86	19.54
26-30	N	0	8	8
	%	0.00	3.27	2.65
31-35	N	1	14	15
	%	1.75	5.71	4.97
36-40	N	2	2	4
	%	3.51	.82	1.32
over 40	N	0	5	5
	%	0.00	2.04	1.66
Never	N	8	69	77
	%	14.04	28.16	25.50
Total		57	245	302
		100.00	100.01	100.01

$$\chi^2 = 48.92$$

$$df = 7$$

$$p .001$$

TABLE 29

QUESTION 11: NUMBER OF CHILDREN

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
None	N	24	38	62
	%	42.11	15.51	20.53
One	N	5	32	37
	%	8.77	13.06	12.25
Two	N	10	44	54
	%	17.54	17.96	17.88
Three	N	5	49	54
	%	8.77	20.00	17.88
Four	N	6	21	27
	%	10.53	8.57	8.94
Five	N	4	25	29
	%	7.02	10.20	9.60
Six	N	3	7	10
	%	5.26	2.86	3.31
Over Six	N	0	29	29
	%	0.00	11.84	9.60
Total	N	57	245	302
	%	100.00	100.00	99.99

$$\chi^2 = 22.54$$

$$df = 7$$

$$p < .005$$

TABLE 30

QUESTION 12: DEPENDENTS AT HOME

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
None	N	31	87	118
	%	54.39	35.51	39.07
One	N	5	46	51
	%	8.77	18.78	16.89
Two	N	9	48	57
	%	15.79	19.59	18.87
Three	N	2	37	39
	%	3.51	15.10	12.91
Four	N	6	12	18
	%	10.53	4.90	5.96
Five	N	1	9	10
	%	1.75	3.67	3.31
Six	N	1	4	5
	%	1.75	1.63	1.66
Seven	N	2	0	2
	%	3.51	0	.66
Eight	N	0	0	0
	%	0	0	0
Nine	N	0	1	1
	%	0	.41	.33
Ten	N	0	1	1
	%	0	.41	.33
Total	N	57	245	302
	5	100.00	100.00	99.99

$\chi^2=24.06$
 $df=10$
 $p<.01$

TABLE 31

QUESTION 30: RELATIONSHIP WITH CHILDREN

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
Good	N	27	199	226
	%	84.38	95.67	94.17
Fair	N	5	9	14
	%	15.36	4.33	5.83
Poor	N	0	0	0
	%	0	0	0
Total	N	32	208	240
	%	100.01	100.00	100.00

$\chi^2 = 6.61$
 $df = 1$
 $p < .02$

TABLE 32

QUESTION 29: RELATIONSHIP WITH SPOUSE

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
Good	N	29	169	198
	%	90.63	89.89	90.00
Fair	N	2	17	19
	%	6.25	9.04	8.64
Poor	N	1	2	3
	%	3.13	1.06	1.36
Total	N	32	188	220
	%	100.01	99.99	100.00

$\chi^2=1.11$
 df=2
 p<.700

TABLE 33

QUESTION 37: SELF RATED DEPENDENCY

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
Dependent	N	9	31	40
	%	15.79	12.65	13.25
Sometimes/dependent	N	27	77	104
	%	47.37	31.43	34.44
Usually need support	N	7	23	30
	%	12.28	9.39	9.93
Indepent	N	14	113	127
	%	24.56	46.12	42.05
No Response	N	0	1	1
	%	0.00	.41	.33
Total	N	57	245	302
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00

$\chi^2 = 9.42$
 $df = 4$
 $p < .100$

TABLE 34

QUESTION 13: ACCOMADATION

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
House Own	N	20	187	207
	%	35.09	76.33	68.54
Rent	N	11	23	34
	%	19.30	9.39	11.26
Apartment	N	8	17	25
	%	14.04	6.94	8.28
Relative	N	17	7	24
	%	29.82	2.86	7.94
Room	N	0	1	1
	%	0	.41	.33
Other	N	1	10	11
	%	1.75	4.08	3.64
Total	N	57	245	302
	%	100.00	100.01	99.99

$\chi^2 = 69.04$
 $df = 5$
 $p < .001$

TABLE 35

QUESTION 31: CHANGE OF RESIDENCE IN TEN YEAR PERIOD

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
Never	N	20	141	161
	%	35.09	57.55	53.31
One X	N	8	40	48
	%	14.04	16.33	15.89
Two X	N	11	18	29
	%	19.30	7.35	9.60
Three X	N	7	27	34
	%	12.28	11.02	11.26
Four X	N	5	6	11
	%	8.77	2.45	3.64
Five X	N	1	2	3
	%	1.75	.82	.99
Six X	N	2	4	6
	%	3.51	1.63	1.99
Seven X	N	0	4	4
	%	0.00	1.63	1.32
Eight X	N	0	2	2
	%	0.00	.82	.66
Nine X	N	0	0	0
	%	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ten X	N	2	1	3
	%	3.51	.41	.99
Eleven X	N	0	0	0
	%	0.00	0.00	0.00
Twelve X	N	0	0	0
	%	0.00	0.00	0.00
Thirteen X	N	0	0	0
	%	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fourteen X	N	1	0	1
	%	1.75	0.00	.33
Total	N	57	245	302
	%	100.00	100.01	99.98

$$\chi^2=27.05, df=14, p<.02$$

TABLE 36

QUESTION 32: CHANGE OF JOB IN TEN YEAR PERIOD

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
Never	N	31	197	228
	%	54.39	80.41	75.50
One	N	4	12	16
	%	7.02	4.90	5.30
Two	N	7	15	22
	%	12.28	6.12	7.28
Three	N	8	13	21
	%	14.04	5.31	6.95
Four	N	5	2	7
	%	8.77	.82	2.32
Five	N	1	0	1
	%	1.75	0.00	.33
Six	N	1	3	4
	%	1.75	1.22	1.32
Seven	N	0	2	2
	%	0.00	.82	.66
Eight	N	0	1	1
	%	0.00	.41	.33
Total	N	57	245	302
	%	100.00	100.01	99.99

$\chi^2=29.59$
 $df=8$
 $p<.005$

TABLE 37

QUESTION 72: POSTPONING RESPONSIBILITIES FOR A DRINKING OCCASSION

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
Never	N	53	244	297
	%	92.98	99.59	98.34
(E) Yes	N	0	0	0
	%	0.00	0.00	0.00
No Response	N	4	1	5
	%	7.02	.41	1.66
Total	N	57	245	302
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00

$\chi^2=12.35$
 $df=2$
 $p<.005$

TABLE 38

QUESTION 80: DECREASE IN WORK EFFICIENCY

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
(E) Yes	N	2	2	4
	%	3.51	.82	1.32
No	N	55	242	297
	%	96.49	98.78	98.34
No Response	N	0	1	1
	%	0.00	.41	.33
Total	N	57	245	302
	%	100.00	100.00	99.99

$\chi^2=2.77$
 $df=2$
 $p<.250$

Table 39

Question 60: AFFECT ON RELATIONSHIP WITH SPOUSE

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
(E) Positively	N	3	0	3
	%	9.38	0	1.36
(E) Negatively	N	0	1	1
	%	0	.53	.45
N/A	N	29	187	216
	%	90.62	99.47	98.18
TOTAL	N	32	188	220
	%	100.00	100.00	99.99

$\chi^2=17.60$
 $df=2$
 $p<.001$

TABLE 40

QUESTION 67: CONCEAL NUMBER OF DRINKS

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
(E) YES	N	4	0	4
	%	7.02	0.00	1.32
No	N	53	242	295
	%	92.98	98.77	97.68
No Response	N	0	3	3
	%	0.00	1.22	.99
Total	N	57	245	302
	%	100.00	99.99	99.99

$\chi^2=17.96$
 $df=2$
 $p<.001$

TABLE 41

QUESTION 74: NECESSITY FOR A DRINK

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
(E) Yes	N	3	0	3
	%	5.26	0.00	.99
No	N	54	244	298
	%		99.59	98.68
No Response	N	0	1	1
	%	0.00	.41	.33
Total	N	57	245	302
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00

$\chi^2=13.16$
 $df=2$
 $p<.005$

TABLE 42

QUESTION 66: BLACKOUTS

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
(E) Often	N	3	1	4
	%	5.26	.41	1.32
(E) Seldom	N	9	0	9
	%	15.79	0.00	2.98
Never	N	42	243	285
	%	73.68	99.18	94.37
No Response	N	3	1	4
	%	5.26	.41	1.32
Total	N	57	245	302
	%	99.99	100.00	99.99

$\chi^2=58.04$
 $df=3$
 $p<.001$

TABLE 43

QUESTION 78: DRINK ALONE

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
Few times/year	N	4	0	4
	%	7.02	0.00	1.32
(E) Once/month	N	3	0	3
	%	5.26	0.00	.99
(E) Once/week	N	1	0	1
	%	1.75	0.00	.33
(E) Two or three times/week	N	1	1	2
	%	1.75	.41	.66
Never	N	48	243	291
	%	84.21	99.18	96.36
No Response	N	0	1	1
	%	0.00	.41	.33
Total		57	245	302
	%	99.99	100.00	99.99

$\chi^2=36.76$
 df=5
 p<.001

QUESTION 81: USE ALCOHOL TO RELIEVE PROBLEM

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
(E) Yes	N	7	0	7
	%	12.28	0	2.32
No	N	50	244	294
	%	87.72	99.59	97.35
No Response	N	0	1	1
	%	0	.41	.33
TOTAL	N	57	245	302
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00

$\chi^2=30.82$
 $df=2$
 $p<.001$

Table 45

QUESTION : 84 INSTITUTIONALIZED

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
(E) Yes	N	4	0	4
	%	7.02	0	1.32
No	N	53	244	297
	%	92.98	99.59	98.34
No Response	N	0	1	1
	%	0	.41	.33
TOTAL	N	57	245	302
	%	100.00	100.00	99.99

$\chi^2=17.54$
 $df=2$
 $p<.001$

TABLE 46

QUESTION 68: ASSOCIATES SUGGEST DRINK LESS

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
(E) Yes	N	5	3	8
	%	8.77	1.22	2.65
No	N	52	241	293
	%	91.23	98.37	97.02
No Response	N	0	1	1
	%	0	.41	.33
TOTAL		57	245	302
		100.00	100.00	100.00

$\chi^2=10.37$
 $df=2$
 $p<.01$

TABLE 47

QUESTION: 65 FORCED TO MINIMIZE AMOUNT DRANK

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
(E) Yes	N	2	0	2
	%	3.51	0	.66
No	N	55	242	297
	%	96.49	98.78	98.34
No Response	N	0	3	3
	%	0	1.22	.99
TOTAL		57	245	302
		100.00	100.00	99.99

$\chi^2=9.28$
 $df=2$
 $p<.01$

TABLE 48

QUESTION: 61 AFFECT ON RELATIONSHIP WITH CHILDREN

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
(E) Positive	N	1	0	1
	%	2.78	0	.38
(E) Negative	N	0	0	0
	%	0	0	0
N/A	N	35	224	259
	%	97.22	100	99.62
TOTAL	N	36	224	260
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00

$\chi^2=6.19$
 $df=2$
 $p<.05$

TABLE 49

QUESTION: 86 HARMFUL EFFECT ON LIFE

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
(E) Yes	N	2	1	3
	%	3.51	.41	.99
No	N	55	243	298
	%	96.49	99.18	98.68
No Response	N	0	1	1
	%	0	.41	.33
TOTAL	N	57	245	302
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00

$\chi^2=4.72$
 $df=2$
 $p<.10$

TABLE 50

QUESTION: 52 DECREASE IN AMBITION

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
(E) Yes	N	3	4	7
	%	5.26	1.63	2.32
No	N	54	241	295
	%	94.74	98.37	97.68
TOTAL N		57	245	302
		%	100.00	100.00

$\chi^2 = 2.69$
 $df = 1$
 $p < .200$

TABLE 51

QUESTION: 83 FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
(E) Yes	N	2	2	4
	%	3.51	.82	1.32
No	N	55	242	297
	%	96.49	98.78	98.34
No Response	N	0	1	1
	%	0	.41	.33
TOTAL N		57	245	302
		%	100.00	99.99

$\chi^2 = 2.77$
 $df = 2$
 $p < .25$

TABLE 52

QUESTION: 73 LOST TIME AT WORK

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
(D) Yes	N	3	1	4
	%	5.26	.41	1.32
No	N	54	243	297
	%	94.74	99.18	98.34
No Response	N	0	1	1
	%	0	.41	.33
TOTAL	N	57	245	302
	%	100.00	100.00	99.97

$\chi^2=30.94$
 $df=2$
 $p<.001$

TABLE 53

QUESTION: 54 CALL IN SICK NEXT MORNING

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
(D) Yes	N	4	2	6
	%	7.02	.82	1.99
No	N	53	243	296
	%	92.98	99.18	98.01
TOTAL	N	57	245	302
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00

$\chi^2=9.09$
 $df=1$
 $p<.005$

TABLE 54

QUESTION: 79 FAILED TO QUIT WHEN PROMISED SELF

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
(D) Yes	N	2	0	2
	%	3.51	0	.66
No	N	55	244	299
	%	96.49	99.59	99.01
No Response	N	0	1	1
	%	0	.41	.33
TOTAL	N	57	245	302
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00

$\chi^2=8.83$
 $df=2$
 $p<.02$

TABLE 55

QUESTION: 53 DIFFICULTY WORKING "NEXT MORNING"

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
(C) Yes	N	11	3	14
	%	19.30	1.22	4.64
No	N	46	242	288
	%	80.70	98.99	95.36
TOTAL	N	57	245	302
	%	100.00	99.99	100.00

$\chi^2=34.00$
 $df=1$
 $p<.001$

TABLE 56

QUESTION 58: USUAL CIRCUMSTANCES TO DRINK

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
(C) Feel lonely	N	6	1	7
	%	7.41	.40	2.11
Feel happy	N	19	43	62
	%	23.46	17.13	18.67
(C) Feel depressed	N	6	2	8
	%	7.41	.80	2.41
(C) Nervous	N	6	1	7
	%	7.41	.40	2.11
(C) Upset	N	6	0	6
	%	7.41	0.00	1.81
(C) Meeting new people	N	9	8	17
	%	11.11	3.19	5.12
(C) Have a problem	N	2	1	3
	%	2.47	.40	.90
(C) Need more confidence	N	2	2	4
	%	2.47	.80	1.20
(C) Under stress	N	4	1	5
	%	4.94	.40	1.51
Other	N	8	24	32
	%	9.88	9.56	9.64
None	N	13	168	181
	%	16.05	66.93	54.52
Total	N	81	251	332
	%	100.02	100.01	100.00

$\chi^2=110.11$
 $df=10$
 $p<.001$

TABLE 57

QUESTION 69: EATING HABITS WHEN DRINKING

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
Eat more	N	17	30	47
	%	29.82	12.24	15.56
(C) Eat less	N	8	5	13
	%	14.04	2.04	4.30
Eat the same	N	32	209	241
	%	56.14	85.31	79.80
No Response	N	0	1	1
	%	0.00	.41	.33
Total	N	57	245	302
	%	100.00	100.00	99.99

$\chi^2=29.63$
 $df=3$
 $p<.001$

Table 58

QUESTION 77: FINISH DRINK BEFORE OTHERS

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
(C) Yes	N	12	1	13
	%	21.05	.41	4.30
No	N	45	243	288
	%	78.95	99.18	95.36
No Response	N	0	1	1
	%	0.00	.41	.33
Total	N	57	245	302
	%	100.00	100.00	99.99

$\chi^2=47.86$
 $df=2$
 $p<.001$

TABLE 59

QUESTION 59: DIFFICULTY SLEEPING WITHOUT DRINK OR PILL

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
(C) Yes	N	10	15	25
	%	17.54	6.12	8.28
No	N	47	225	272
	%	82.46	91.84	90.07
Occassionally	N	0	5	5
	%	0.00	2.04	1.66
Total	N	57	245	302
	%	100.00	100.00	100.01

$\chi^2=8.85$
 $df=2$
 $p<.02$

TABLE 60

QUESTION 46: PREFER TO BE WITH PEOPLE WHO DRINK

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
(A) Yes	N	11	8	19
	%	19.30	3.26	6.29
No	N	42	236	278
	%	73.68	96.33	92.05
No Response	N	4	1	5
	%	7.02	.44	1.66
Total	N	57	245	302
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00

$\chi^2=33.50$
 $df=2$
 $p<.001$

TABLE 61

QUESTION 47: PURPOSES FOR USE OF ALCOHOL

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
(A) Help sleep	N	5	3	8
	%	6.67	1.02	2.17
(A) Help a hangover	N	1	0	1
	%	1.33	0.00	.27
(A) Relieve pain	N	4	0	4
	%	5.33	0.00	1.09
(A) Medicinal aid	N	3	12	15
	%	4.00	4.10	4.08
In cooking	N	5	33	38
	%	6.67	11.26	10.33
Releive thirst	N	7	16	23
	%	9.33	5.46	6.25
Entertaining	N	36	132	168
	%	48.00	45.05	45.65
(A) Other	N	5	7	12
	%	6.67	2.39	3.26
None	N	9	90	99
	%	12.00	30.72	26.90
Total	N	75	293	368
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00

$$\chi^2 = 42.79$$

$$df = 9$$

$$p < .001$$

TABLE 62

QUESTION 70: DRINKING MAKES LESS SHY

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
(A) Yes	N	28	17	45
	%	49.12	6.94	14.90
No	N	29	227	256
	%	50.88	92.65	84.77
No Response	N	0	1	1
	%	0.00	.41	.33
Total	N	57	245	302
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00

$\chi^2=64.65$
 $df=2$
 $p<.001$

TABLE 63

QUESTION 71: DRINKING MAKES MORE SOCIABLE

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
(A) Yes	N	34	19	53
	%	59.65	7.75	17.55
No	N	23	225	248
	%	40.35	91.84	82.12
No Response	N	0	1	1
	%	0.00	.41	.33
Total	N	57	245	302
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00

$\chi^2=85.69$
 $df=2$
 $p<.001$

TABLE 64

QUESTION 63: PASS OUT

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
Never	N	47	241	288
	%	82.46	98.37	95.36
(A) Twice/Year	N	2	0	2
	%	3.51	0.00	.66
Once/Life	N	6	4	10
	%	10.53	1.63	3.31
Three times/Life	N	1	0	1
	%	1.75	0.00	.33
Once/Three Years	N	1	0	1
	%	1.75	0.00	.33
Total		57	245	302
		100.00	100.00	99.99

$\chi^2 = 29.33$
 $df = 4$
 $p < .001$

TABLE 65

QUESTION 62: WANTING A DRINK "THE NEXT MORNING"

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
(B) Occassionally	N	0	0	0
	%	0.00	0.00	0.00
(C) Sometimes	N	0	0	0
	%	0.00	0.00	0.00
(E) Often	N	1	1	2
	%	1.75	.41	.66
Never	N	56	244	300
	%	98.25	99.60	99.34
Total	N	57	245	302
	%	100.00	100.01	100.00

$\chi^2=1.27$
 $df=3$
 $p<.75$

TABLE 66

QUESTION 48: DRINK BEFORE PARTY

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
Never	N	23	194	217
	%	40.36	79.18	71.85
(B) Occassionally	N	19	30	49
	%	33.33	12.24	16.23
Seldom	N	7	18	25
	%	12.28	7.35	8.28
(D) Usually	N	7	3	10
	%	12.28	1.22	3.31
(E) Often	N	1	0	1
	%	1.75	0.00	.33
Total	N	57	245	302
	%	100.00	99.99	100.00

$\chi^2=44.89$, $df=4$, $p<.001$

TABLE 67

QUESTION 51: SOCIAL OCCASSIONS WHERE NO LIQUOR IS SERVED

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
(B) Boring	N	10	6	16
	%	17.54	2.45	5.30
(B) Uncomfortable	N	3	2	5
	%	5.26	.82	1.66
Same as others	N	33	141	174
	%	57.79	57.55	57.62
More pleasant	N	9	87	96
	%	15.79	35.51	31.79
(C) Nerve racking	N	2	1	3
	%	3.51	.41	.99
No Response	N	0	8	8
	%	0.00	3.26	2.65
Total	N	57	245	302
	%	100.00	100.00	100.01

$\chi^2 = 37.23$
 $df = 6$
 $p < .001$

TABLE 68

QUESTION 50: WHEN YOU DRINK IS IT MOST OFTEN

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
(D) Alone at home	N	2	0	2
	%	2.41	0.00	.52
With company at home	N	15	54	69
	%	18.07	17.94	17.97
Social occasions	N	21	99	120
	%	25.30	32.89	31.25
(C) Alone at licensed establishments	N	0	1	1
	%	0.00	.33	.26
With friends at licensed establishments	N	19	27	46
	%	22.89	8.97	11.98
(B) With acquaintances at licensed establishments	N	2	0	2
	%	2.41	0.00	.52
With spouse/ significant other	N	17	29	46
	%	20.48	9.63	11.98
None	N	7	91	98
	%	8.43	30.23	25.52
Total	N	83	301	384
	%	99.99	99.99	100.00

$$\chi^2 = 44.47$$

$$df = 7$$

$$p < .001$$

TABLE 69

QUESTION 64: LIGHT OR NON-DRINKERS ARE:

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
(B) Boring	N	5	9	14
	%	8.20	3.23	4.12
(B) Square	N	0	1	1
	%	0.00	.36	.29
(D) Make me uncomfortable	N	1	3	4
	%	1.64	1.08	1.18
(A) Act superior	N	3	1	4
	%	4.92	.36	1.18
(A) Snobby	N	1	0	1
	%	1.64	0.00	.29
No different than others	N	34	114	148
	%	55.74	40.86	43.53
Pleasant	N	6	53	59
	%	9.84	19.00	17.35
Easy to be with	N	7	33	40
	%	11.48	11.83	11.76
More enjoyable	N	4	55	59
	%	6.56	19.72	17.35
No Response	N	0	10	10
	%	0.00	3.58	2.94
Total	N	61	279	340
	%	100.02	100.02	99.99

$\chi^2=27.07$
 df=9
 $p<.005$

TABLE 70

QUESTION 76: WITHDRAWAL SYMPTOMS

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
Shaking	N	3	0	3
	%	3.66	0.00	.90
Vomiting or nausea	N	2	1	3
	%	2.44	.40	.90
Blurred vision	N	3	0	3
	%	3.66	0.00	.90
Loss of balance	N	1	0	1
	%	1.22	0.00	.30
Anxiety	N	4	1	5
	%	4.88	.40	1.50
Mental confusion	N	1	0	1
	%	1.22	0.00	.30
Convulsions	N	2	0	2
	%	2.44	0.00	.60
Irritability	N	2	1	3
	%	2.44	.40	.90
Increased perspiration	N	1	0	1
	%	1.22	0.00	.30
Headaches	N	1	1	2
	%	1.22	.40	.60
Restlessness	N	6	0	6
	%	7.32	0.00	1.80
Diarrhea	N	4	1	5
	%	4.88	.40	1.50
Above average tension	N	5	0	5
	%	6.10	0.00	1.50
Other	N	1	2	3
	%	1.22	.80	.90
None	N	46	243	289
	%	56.10	96.81	86.79
No Response	N	0	1	1
		0.00	.40	.30
Total	N	82	251	333
	%	100.02	100.01	99.99

TABLE 71

QUESTION 44: NUMBER OF CIGARETTES SMOKED DAILY

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
Don't smoke	N	27	172	199
	%	47.37	70.20	65.89
A few	N	2	15	17
	%	3.51	6.12	5.23
Half a pack	N	9	25	34
	%	15.79	10.20	11.26
One pack	N	12	27	39
	%	21.05	11.02	12.91
One pack and a half	N	4	4	8
	%	7.02	1.63	2.65
Two pack or more	N	3	2	5
	%	5.26	.82	1.66
Total	N	57	245	302
	%	100.00	99.99	100.00

$\chi^2 = 19.60$
 $df = 6$
 $p < .005$

TABLE 72 A

QUESTION 36: PROBLEMS EXPERIENCED IN LIFETIME

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
Major physical illness	N	12	62	74
	%	12.90	17.66	16.67
Gynecological problems	N	14	39	53
	%	15.05	11.11	11.94
Unwanted pregnancy	N	3	9	12
	%	3.23	2.56	2.70
Depression	N	14	33	47
	%	15.05	9.40	10.59
Marital problems	N	8	13	21
	%	8.60	3.70	4.73
Problems with children	N	3	12	15
	%	3.23	3.42	3.38
Death or loss of love one	N	30	96	126
	%	32.26	27.35	28.38
Other	N	1	7	8
	%	1.08	1.99	1.80
None	N	8	80	88
	%	8.60	22.79	19.82
Total	N	93	351	444
	%	100.00	99.98	100.01

$\chi^2 = 16.44$
 $df = 8$
 $p < .05$

TABLE 72 B

QUESTION 36: PROBLEMS EXPERIENCED IN LIFETIME

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
Subjects with no problem recorded	N	8	80	88
	%	14.04	32.65	29.14
Subjects with problem(s) recorded	N	49	165	214
	%	85.96	67.35	70.86
Total	N	57	245	302
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00

$\chi^2 = 7.73$
 df=1
 $p < .01$

NUMBER OF PROBLEMS PER PERSON

1.73 problem/abuser

1.64 problem/non-abuser

TABLE 73

QUESTION 34: INCREASED CONSUMPTION PRECIPITATED BY SIGNIFICANT EVENT

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	N	10	3	13
	%	17.54	1.22	4.30
No	N	47	242	289
	%	82.46	98.78	95.70
Total	N	57	245	302
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00

$\chi^2=29.75$
 $df=1$
 $p<.001$

TABLE 74

QUESTION 35: CONSUMPTION STABILIZED AFTER SIGNIFICANT EVENT

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
Stabilized	N	5	3	8
	%	8.77	1.22	2.65
Decreased	N	5	0	5
	%	8.77	0.00	1.66
Increased	N	0	0	0
	%	0.00	0.00	0.00
N/A	N	47	242	289
	%	82.46	98.78	95.70
Total	N	57	245	302
	%	100.00	100.00	100.01

$\chi^2=32.57$
 $df=3$
 $p<.001$

TABLE 75

QUESTION 82: SELF EVALUATION OF DRINKING OR DRUG TAKING AMOUNT

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	N	7	0	7
	%	12.28	0.00	2.32
No	N	50	244	294
	%	87.72	99.59	97.35
No Response	N	0	1	1
	%	0.00	.41	.33
Total	N	57	245	302
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00

$\chi^2 = 30.82$
 $df = 2$
 $p < .001$

TABLE 76 A

QUESTION 56: ATTEMPTED SUICIDE

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	N	2	1	3
	%	3.51	.41	.99
No	N	55	244	299
	%	96.49	99.59	99.01
Total	N	57	245	302
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00

$\chi^2 = 4.50$
 $df = 1$
 $p < .05$

TABLE 76 B

QUESTION 55: THOUGHT ABOUT COMMITTING SUICIDE

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	N	9	16	25
	%	15.79	6.53	8.28
No	N	48	229	277
	%	84.21	93.47	91.72
Total	N	57	245	302
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00

$\chi^2 = 5.20$
 $df=1$
 $p < .025$

Table 77

QUESTION 85: INVOLVEMENT WITH POLICE IN RELATION TO DRINKING OR DRUGS

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	N	2	1	3
	%	3.51	.41	.99
No	N	55	243	298
	%	96.49	99.18	98.68
No Response	N	0	1	1
	%	0.00	.41	.33
Total	N	57	245	302
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00

$\chi^2 = 4.72$
 $df=2$
 $p < .10$

TABLE 78

QUESTION 87: FAMILY MEMBERS WITH ALCOHOL OR DRUG USE PROBLEMS

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
Mother	N	6	2	8
	%	8.00	.69	2.20
Father	N	12	20	32
	%	16.00	6.94	8.82
Aunt	N	2	4	6
	%	2.67	1.39	1.65
Uncle	N	11	27	38
	%	14.67	9.38	10.47
Grandmother	N	2	1	3
	%	2.67	.35	.83
Grandfather	N	4	10	14
	%	5.33	3.47	3.86
Brother	N	5	39	44
	%	6.67	13.54	12.12
Sister	N	2	5	7
	%	2.67	1.74	1.93
Children	N	2	10	12
	%	2.67	3.47	3.31
Husband	N	0	9	9
	%	0.00	3.13	2.48
None	N	29	161	190
	%	38.67	55.90	52.34
Total	N	75	288	363
	%	100.02	100.00	100.01

$\chi^2=34.56$
 $df=10$
 $p<.001$

TABLE 79

QUESTION 75: DRINKING MAKES MORE POPULAR

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	N	5	2	7
	%	8.77	.82	2.32
No	N	52	242	294
	%	91.23	98.78	97.35
No Response	N	0	1	1
	%	0.00	.41	.33
Total	N	57	245	302
	%	100.00	100.01	100.00

$\chi^2=13.21$
 $df=2$
 $p<.005$

TABLE 80

QUESTION 49: DRINK AT PARTIES OR SOCIAL OCCASSION

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	N	44	141	185
	%	77.19	57.55	61.26
No	N	13	104	117
	%	22.81	42.45	38.74
Total	N	57	245	302
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00

$\chi^2=7.48$
 $df=1$
 $p<.01$

TABLE 81

QUESTION 88: KNOW OF FEMALES WITH ALCOHOL OR DRUG USE PROBLEM

		<u>Abusers</u>	<u>Non-Abusers</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	N	28	106	134
	%	49.12	43.27	44.37
No	N	29	138	167
	%	50.88	56.33	55.30
No Response	N	0	1	1
	%	0.00	.41	.33
Total	N	57	245	302
	%	100.00	100.01	100.00

$\chi^2 = .83$
 $df=2$
 $p < .700$

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APPENDIX A

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. AGE:

a. 18 - 24 _____

d. 45 - 54 _____

b. 25 - 34 _____

e. 55 - 64 _____

c. 35 - 44 _____

f. 65 + _____

2. EDUCATION

a. Grade completed

b. Community college or vocational training, specify

c. University: Years completed _____ Degree _____

3. Marital Status

(indicate both present and previous status
and specify number of years)

a. Single

b. Married

c. Common Law

d. Separated

e. Divorced

f. Widowed

4. ETHNIC GROUP

a. English _____

b. French _____

c. Indian _____

d. Other (specify) _____

5. RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION

Are you an active member? yes _____ no _____

6. IN WHICH CATEGORY WOULD YOU CONSIDER YOURSELF?

a. very religious _____

c. slightly religious _____

b. moderately religious _____

d. not at all religious _____

7. WHERE DID YOU SPEND MOST OF YOUR YOUTH?

a. rural _____

b. Urban i. town _____

ii. city _____

8. LIST THE NUMBER OF BROTHERS AND SISTERS OLDER AND YOUNGER THAN
YOURSELF:

(2)

9. A) DO YOU FEEL THAT YOUR CHILDHOOD (AGE 0 - 12) WAS OVERALL:

- i. one of happiness _____
- ii. one of loneliness _____
- iii. one of frustration _____
- iv. one of unhappiness _____

B) DO YOU FEEL THAT YOUR ADOLESCENCE (AGE 13 - 18) WAS OVERALL:

- i. one of happiness _____
- ii. one of loneliness _____
- iii. one of frustration _____
- iv. one of unhappiness _____

10. HOW WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP WITH YOUR BROTHERS AND SISTERS BEFORE YOU LEFT HOME?

- a) Generally good with all _____
- b) Generally poor with all _____
- c) Generally good with some and poor with some _____

11. NUMBER AND AGE OF YOUR CHILDREN:

- a) none _____
- b) 0-5 _____
- c) 6-11 _____
- d) 12-14 _____
- e) 15-18 _____
- f) 18 + _____

12. HOW MANY DEPENDENTS DO YOU HAVE LIVING AT HOME?

--List their ages

13. PRESENT ACCOMMODATION:

- a) House; own _____ rent _____
- b) Apartment _____
- c) Relative (house/apartment) _____
- d) room _____
- e) other _____

14. WHAT IS YOUR OCCUPATION? POSITION HELD?

15. DO YOU WORK FULL OR PART TIME?

16. DOES YOUR JOB REQUIRE YOU TO BE AWAY FROM HOME OTHER THAN REGULAR WORK HOURS?

17. DO YOU WORK NIGHT SHIFT? HOW OFTEN?

18. WHAT ARE YOUR SOURCES OF INCOME?

- a) own salary _____
- b) spouse's salary _____
- c) family allowance _____
- d) social assistance _____
- e) U. I. C. _____
- f) Workmen's Compensation _____
- g) Pension (specify) _____
- h) Other _____

(3)

19. RANGE OF YOUR INCOME:
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a) less than \$5,000 per year _____ | e) \$13,001 - \$15,000 per year _____ |
| b) \$5,001 - \$8,000 per year _____ | f) \$15,001 - \$17,000 per year _____ |
| c) \$8,001 - \$11,000 per year _____ | g) \$17,001 - \$22,000 per year _____ |
| d) \$11,001 - \$13,000 per year _____ | h) \$22,001 + _____ per year _____ |
20. WHAT IS YOUR SPOUSE'S OR SIGNIFICANT OTHER'S OCCUPATION?
POSITION HELD?
21. DOES HE WORK FULL TIME OR PART TIME?
22. DOES HE WORK SHIFTS?
23. HOW OFTEN DOES HIS WORK REQUIRE HIM TO BE AWAY FROM HOME OTHER
THAN DAILY EMPLOYMENT?
24. RANGE OF HIS INCOME:
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a) less than \$5,000 per year _____ | e) \$13,001 - \$15,000 per year _____ |
| b) \$5,001 - \$8,000 per year _____ | f) \$15,001 - \$17,000 per year _____ |
| c) \$8,001 - \$11,000 per year _____ | g) \$17,001 - \$22,000 per year _____ |
| d) \$11,001 - \$13,000 per year _____ | h) \$22,001 + _____ per year _____ |
25. WHAT IS HIS LEVEL OF EDUCATION?
26. HOW DID YOU PERCEIVE YOUR FATHER WHILE YOU WERE AT HOME?
- Strict and controlling _____
 - Forceful and severe _____
 - Kind and loveable _____
 - Fair and moderate _____
 - Uninvolved and neutral _____
27. HOW DID YOU PERCEIVE YOUR MOTHER WHILE YOU WERE AT HOME?
- Strict and controlling _____
 - Forceful and severe _____
 - Kind and loveable _____
 - Fair and moderate _____
 - Uninvolved and neutral _____
28. WERE YOU RAISED BY YOUR OWN PARENTS? IF NOT SPECIFY.
29. DO YOU CONSIDER YOUR RELATIONSHIP WITH YOUR SPOUSE OR SIGNIFICANT
OTHER TO BE GENERALLY?
- Good _____
 - fair _____
 - poor _____
30. DO YOU CONSIDER YOUR RELATIONSHIP WITH YOUR CHILDREN TO BE
GENERALLY?
- Good _____
 - fair _____
 - poor _____

- ## WORKING

TUES
week

Amount
time

AFTERNOON

TUES
week

AMOUNT
time

EVENING

TUES
Week

Amount
time

BEER

WINE

SPLITS

SILENT

LIQUERS

(5)

39. HOW MANY MORNINGS, AFTERNOONS, AND EVENINGS DOES YOUR SPOUSE CONSUME THE FOLLOWING BEVERAGES AND WHAT WOULD BE THE AVERAGE AMOUNT OF EACH PER OCCASION?

	<u>MORNING</u>		<u>AFTERNOON</u>		<u>EVENING</u>	
	<u>TIMES</u> week	<u>AMOUNT</u> time	<u>TIMES</u> week	<u>AMOUNT</u> time	<u>TIMES</u> week	<u>AMOUNT</u> time
BEER	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
WINE	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
SPIRITS	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
SHERRY	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
LIQUORS	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

40. HOW OFTEN DO YOU TAKE MEDICATIONS PRESCRIBED BY A DOCTOR, SUCH AS:

	<u>Ant./Day</u>	<u>Frequency/Week</u>	<u>No./Year</u>
a) Tranquilizers (Valium, Librium, vivol, etc.)	_____	_____	_____
b) Sleeping pills	_____	_____	_____
c) pain killers	_____	_____	_____
d) anti-depressants	_____	_____	_____
e) Barbiturates (sedatives, hypnotics, depressants)	_____	_____	_____
f) Amphetamines (stimulants)	_____	_____	_____
g) Birth control pill	_____	_____	_____
h) Others	_____	_____	_____

41. ARE THESE PRESCRIPTIONS FROM THE SAME DOCTOR?

42. HOW OFTEN DO YOU USE THE FOLLOWING:

	<u>Ant./Day</u>	<u>Frequency/Week</u>	<u>No./Year</u>
a) Marijuana/Marijuana	_____	_____	_____
b) L.S.D.	_____	_____	_____
c) Speed	_____	_____	_____
d) Opiates (morphine, heroin)	_____	_____	_____
e) Solvents (gas, glue)	_____	_____	_____
f) Cocaine	_____	_____	_____
g) PCP	_____	_____	_____
h) Barbiturates	_____	_____	_____
i) Stimulants (uppers)	_____	_____	_____
j) Depressants (downers)	_____	_____	_____
k) Other	_____	_____	_____

43. IS THIS USE IN COMBINATION WITH ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES?

Yes _____ No _____

44. HOW MANY CIGARETTES DO YOU SMOKE A DAY?

- a) _____ Don't smoke
 b) _____ A few
 c) _____ About half a pack
 d) _____ About a pack
 e) _____ About a pack and a half
 f) _____ Two or more packs

(6)

45. ESTIMATE HOW MANY HOURS/WEEKS YOU SPEND AT EACH LEISURE ACTIVITY?

46. DO YOU PREFER BEING WITH PEOPLE WHO WILL DRINK?
Yes _____ No _____

47. FOR WHICH PURPOSES WOULD YOU USE ALCOHOL?
a) to help me sleep _____
b) to help a hangover _____
c) to relieve pain _____
d) as a medicinal aid _____
e) in cooking _____
f) to relieve thirst _____
g) when entertaining guests _____

48. WOULD YOU HAVE A FEW DRINKS BEFORE GOING TO A PARTY, CLUB, SOCIAL OCCASION, ETC.?
a) never _____ c) seldom _____ e) often _____
b) occasionally _____ d) usually _____

49. WOULD YOU USUALLY HAVE A FEW DRINKS WHEN AT A PARTY, CLUB, SOCIAL OCCASION ETC.?
Yes _____ No _____

50. WHEN YOU HAVE A DRINK IS IT MOST OFTEN
a) alone at home _____
b) with company at home _____
c) social occasions _____
d) alone at licensed establishments _____
e) with friends at licensed establishments _____
f) with acquaintances at licensed establishments _____
g) with spouse/significant other _____

51. DO YOU FIND SOCIAL OCCASIONS WHERE NO LIQUOR IS SERVED:
a) boring _____
b) uncomfortable _____
c) same as others _____
d) more pleasant _____
e) nerve racking _____

52. HAS YOUR CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL OR OTHER DRUGS DECREASED YOUR (OVERALL) ABILITY?

53. DO YOU FIND IT DIFFICULT TO WORK THE "NEXT MORNING"?

Yes _____ No _____

54. DO YOU SO OFTEN CALL IN SICK THE NEXT MORNING?

Yes _____ No _____

(7)

55. HAVE YOU EVER THOUGHT ABOUT COMMITTING SUICIDE?

Yes _____ No _____

56. HAVE YOU EVER ATTEMPTED SUICIDE?

Yes _____ No _____

57. DO YOU HAVE ANY RECURRING HEALTH PROBLEMS? SPECIFY

58. UNDER WHICH CIRCUMSTANCES WOULD YOU USUALLY TAKE A DRINK?

- a) when I feel lonely _____
- b) when I feel happy _____
- c) when I feel depressed _____
- d) when I'm nervous _____
- e) when I'm upset _____
- f) when I'm meeting new people _____
- g) when I have a problem _____
- h) when I need more confidence _____
- i) when I'm under stress _____

59. DO YOU HAVE DIFFICULTY SLEEPING WITHOUT TAKING A DRINK OR PILL?

Yes _____ No _____

60. HAS YOUR CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL OR DRUGS AFFECTED YOUR RELATIONSHIP WITH YOUR SPOUSE/SIGNIFICANT OTHER?

negatively (explain) _____

positively (explain) _____

in no way _____

61. HAS YOUR CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL OR DRUGS AFFECTED YOUR RELATIONSHIP WITH YOUR CHILDREN?

negatively (explain) _____

positively (explain) _____

in no way _____

62. DO YOU WANT A DRINK "THE NEXT MORNING"?

- a) Occasionally _____
- b) Sometimes _____
- c) Often _____
- d) Never _____

63. HOW FREQUENTLY DO YOU "PASS OUT"?

(8)

64. I FIND THAT PEOPLE WHO SELDOM DRINK OR DRINK VERY LITTLE ARE USUALLY:

- a) boring_____
- b) square_____
- c) make me uncomfortable_____
- d) act superior_____
- e) snobbly_____
- f) no different than others_____
- g) pleasant_____
- h) easy to be with_____
- i) more enjoyable_____

65. DO YOU FEEL THAT THE PEOPLE AROUND YOU FORCE YOU TO MINIMIZE THE AMOUNTS THAT YOU DRINK?

Yes _____ No _____

66. HOW FREQUENTLY DO YOU EXPERIENCE A LOSS OF MEMORY OF ALL OR PARTS OF THE NIGHT BEFORE THOUGH YOU DIDN'T PASS OUT (BLACK OUT)?

67. DO YOU SOMETIMES TRY TO CONCEAL THE NUMBER OF DRINKS CONSUMED OR EVEN THE FACT THAT YOU EVER HAD ONE?

Yes _____ No _____

68. HAVE ANY OF YOUR RELATIVES, FRIENDS, FAMILY SUGGESTED IT MIGHT BE BETTER IF YOU DRANK LESS OR QUIT?

Yes _____ No _____

69. WHEN YOU DRINK DO YOU TEND TO EAT?

- a) more _____
- b) less _____
- c) the same _____

70. DO YOU TAKE A DRINK TO MAKE YOU LESS SHY WITH PEOPLE?

Yes _____ No _____

71. DO YOU FIND THAT DRINKING MAKES YOU MORE SOCIABLE? ... : ' ... ER?

Yes _____ No _____

72. HOW FREQUENTLY DO YOU PUT OFF HOUSE OR JOB RESPONSIBILITIES FOR A DRINKING OCCASSION?

73. HAVE YOU LOST TIME FROM WORK DUE TO DRINKING?

Yes _____ No _____

74. DO YOU EVER FEEL THE NECESSITY TO HAVE A DRINK AT A DEFINITE TIME?

Yes _____ No _____

75. DO YOU FIND THAT DRINKING MAKES YOU MORE POPULAR?

Yes _____ No _____

76. HAVE YOU EVER EXPERIENCED THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS WHEN CIRCUMSTANCES WOULD NOT ALLOW YOU TO FOLLOW YOUR NORMAL CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL OR DRUGS FOR ONE OR MORE DAYS (i.e. HOSPITALIZATION, YOU QUIT, ETC.)

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) shaking_____ | h) irritability_____ |
| b) vomiting or nausea_____ | i) increased perspiration_____ |
| c) blurred vision_____ | j) headaches_____ |
| d) loss of balance_____ | k) restlessness_____ |
| e) anxiety_____ | l) diarrhea_____ |
| f) mental confusion_____ | m) above average tension_____ |
| g) convulsions_____ | n) other_____ |

77. DO YOU USUALLY FINISH YOUR DRINK BEFORE MOST OTHER PEOPLE?
Yes_____ No_____

78. HOW MANY TIMES A WEEK DO YOU DRINK ALONE?

79. HAVE YOU EVER FAILED TO KEEP THE PROMISES YOU HAVE MADE TO YOURSELF ABOUT CONTROLLING OR CUTTING OUT YOUR DRINKING?

80. HAS YOUR WORK EFFICIENCY DECREASED SINCE DRINKING OR TAKING OTHER DRUGS?
Yes_____ No_____

81. WHEN FACED WITH A PROBLEM, WILL YOU OFTEN TURN TO ALCOHOL FOR RELIEF?
Yes_____ No_____

82. DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU MIGHT BE DRINKING TOO MUCH OR TAKING TOO MUCH OF OTHER DRUGS?
Yes_____ No_____

83. DOES YOUR CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL OR DRUGS EVER CAUSE FINANCIAL PROBLEMS FOR YOU?
Yes_____ No_____

84. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN IN AN INSTITUTION OR HOSPITAL AS A RESULT OF DRINKING OR DRUG ABUSE?
Yes_____ No_____

85. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN INVOLVED WITH THE POLICE DURING OR AFTER A DRINKING OCCASION OR AN OCCASION WHEN YOU WERE USING DRUGS?
Yes_____ No_____

86. HAS YOUR USE OF ALCOHOL OR DRUGS HAD A HARMFUL EFFECT ON YOUR LIFE IN ANY WAY?

(10)

87. IS THERE ANYONE IN YOUR FAMILY WHO HAS OR DID HAVE A PROBLEM WITH ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE?

A) mother _____
B) father _____
C) Aunt _____
D) Uncle _____

E) grandmother _____
F) grandfather _____
G) brother _____
H) sister _____

88. DO YOU KNOW OF ANY FEMALES WHO HAVE A PROBLEM WITH ALCOHOL AND/OR DRUG USE?

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. AGE:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| a. 18-24 _____ | d. 45-54 _____ |
| b. 25-34 _____ | e. 55-64 _____ |
| c. 35-44 _____ | f. 65+ _____ |

2. EDUCATION:

- a. Grade complété _____
- b. Collège/École Technique - préciser _____
- c/ Université - année(s) complétée(s) _____
-diplôme _____

3. ETAT CIVIL: (indiquer non seulement le status actuel, mais aussi le précédent et préciser le nombre d'années)

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| a. Célibataire _____ | d. Séparé _____ |
| b. Marié _____ | e. Divorcé _____ |
| c. Accoté _____ | f. Veuve _____ |

4. GROUPE ETHNIQUE:

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| a/ Anglais _____ | c. Indien _____ |
| b. Français _____ | d. Autre (spécifier) _____ |

5. RELIGION _____

Etes-vous un membre actif? Oui _____ Non _____

6. DANS QUELLE CATEGORIE VOUS CONSIDERIEZ-VOUS?

- a. très religieuse _____
- b. moyennement religieuse _____
- c. un peu religieuse _____
- d. pas du tout religieuse _____

7. LA PLUPART DE VOTRE JEUNESSE FUT PASSEE DANS UN MILIEU:

- a. Rural _____
- b. Urbain: Ville _____ Cité _____

-2-

8. INDIQUER LE NOMBRE DE FRERE(S) ET SOEUR(S) PLUS AGE(S) ET PLUS JEUNE(S) QUE VOUS:

9. PENSEZ-VOUS QUE VOTRE ENFANCE (0-12 ans) A ETE EN GENERALE:

- a. Une de bonheur _____ c. Une de frustration _____
b. Une de solitude _____ d. Une de chagrin _____

9B. PENSEZ-VOUS QUE VOTRE ADOLESCENCE (13-18 ans) A ETE EN GENERALE:

- a. Une de bonheur _____ c. Une de frustration _____
b. Une de solitude _____ d. Une de chagrin _____

10. VOTRE RELATION AVEC VOS FRERES ET SOEURS AVANT QUE VOUS LAISSIEZ VOTRE DEMEURE PATERNELLE ETAIT HABITUELLEMENT:

- a. Bonne avec tous _____
b. Pauvre avec tous _____
c. Bonne avec certains et pauvre avec d'autres _____

11. INDIQUER LE NOMBRE D'ENFANTS QUE VOUS AVEZ, SELON LES GROUPES D'AGE SUIVANTS:

- a/ Aucun _____ d. 12-14 _____
b. 0-5 _____ e. 15-18 _____
c. 6-11 _____ f. 18 et plus _____

12. COMBIEN AVEZ-VOUS DEPENDANTS QUI DEMEURENT A LA MAISON?
Indiquer leur âge.

13. ACCOMMODATION ACTUELLE:

- a. maison, propriétaire _____ louée _____
b. appartement _____
c. parents; maison _____ appartement _____
d. chambre _____
e. autres _____

-3-

14. QUELLE EST VOTRE OCCUPATION? (VOTRE POSITION)?

15. TRAVAILLEZ-VOUS A PLEIN-TEMPS OU A TEMPS PARTIEL?

16. EST-CE QUE VOTRE TRAVAIL REQUIERE VOTRE ABSCENCE DU FOYER AUTRE QUE LES HEURES REGULIERES DU TRAVAIL?

17. TRAVAILLEZ-VOUS LES SOIRS? FREQUENCE.

18. QUELLES SONT VOS SOURCES DE REVENUS?

a. votre salaire _____
 b. salaire de votre époux _____
 c. allocation familiale _____
 d. assistance sociale _____

e. assurance chômage _____
 f. compensation _____
 g. pension (spécifier) _____
 h. autres _____

19. L'ECHELLE DE VOTRE REVENU ANNUEL:

a. moins de \$5,000 _____
 b. \$5,001 - \$8,000 _____
 c. \$8,001 - \$11,000 _____
 d. \$11,001 - \$13,000 _____

e. \$13,001 - \$15,000 _____
 f. \$15,001 - \$17,000 _____
 g. \$17,001 - \$22,000 _____
 h. \$22,001 + _____

20. QUELLE EST L'OCCUPATION DE VOTRE EPOUX OU PERSONNE SIGNIFICATIVE? SA POSITION ACTUELLE?

21. TRAVAILLE-T-IL A PLEIN TEMPS OU A TEMPS PARTIEL?

22. TRAVAILLE-T-IL DES ROTATIONS?

23. COMBIEN DE FOIS SON TRAVAIL REQUIERE QU'IL SOIT PARTI DE LA MAISON, AUTRE QUE LES HEURES QUOTIDIENNES?

24. L'ECHELLE DE SON SALAIRE:

a. moins de \$5,000 _____
 b. \$5,001 - \$8,000 _____
 c. \$8,001 - \$11,000 _____
 d. \$11,001 - \$13,000 _____

e. \$13,001 - \$15,000 _____
 f. \$15,001 - \$17,000 _____
 g. \$17,001 - \$22,000 _____
 h. \$22,001 + _____

25. QUEL EST SON NIVEAU D'EDUCATION?

26. COMMENT PERCEVIEZ-VOUS VOTRE PERE LORSQUE VOUS ETIEZ ENCORE A LA MAISON?

- a. stricte et controlleur_____
- b. puissant et sévère_____
- c. gentil et aimable_____
- d. juste et modéré_____
- e. non-impliqué et neutre_____

27. COMMENT PERCEVIEZ-VOUS VOTRE MERE LORSQUE VOUS ETIEZ ^{encore} A LA MAISON?

- a. stricte et controlleur_____
- b. puissant et sévère_____
- c. gentil et aimable_____
- d. juste et modéré_____
- e. non-impliqué et neutre_____

28. ETIEZ-VOUS ELEVEE PAR VOS PROPRES PARENTS?
Si non, spécifier.

29. CONSIDEREZ-VOUS VOTRE RELATION AVEC VOTRE EPOUX OU PERSONNE SIGNIFICATIVE
COMME ETANT EN GENERALE?

- a. bonne_____
- b. moyenne_____
- c. pauvre_____

30. CONSIDEREZ-VOUS VOTRE RELATION AVEC VOS ENFANTS COMME ETANT EN GENERALE?

- a. bonne_____
- b. moyenne_____
- c. pauvre_____

31. COMBIEN DE FOIS AVEZ-VOUS CHANGE LE CIEU DE VOTRE RESIDENCE DANS LES DIX
DERNIERES ANNEES? POUR QUELLE (S) RAISON (S)?

32. COMBIEN DE FOIS AVEZ-VOUS CHANGE D'EMPLOYEURS DANS LES DIX DERNIERES ANNEES?
Indiquer la ou les raisons.

33. A QUEL AGE AVEZ-VOUS COMMENCE A BOIRE DE L'ALCOOL?

34. SENTEZ-VOUS QU'UN EVENEMENT SIGNIFICATIF DURANT VOTRE VIE AURAIT PU PROVOQUER
UNE AUGMENTATION DANS VOTRE CONSOMMATION D'ALCOOL OU DE DROGUES?

35. DEPUIS CET EVENEMENT, EST-CE QUE VOTRE CONSOMMATION S'EST STABILISEE A CE NIVEAU?

36. QUEL GENRE DE PROBLEMES AVEZ-VOUS EU DANS VOTRE VIE?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| a. maladie assez majeure _____ | e. problèmes maritaux _____ |
| b. problèmes gynécologiques _____ | f. problèmes avec vos enfants _____ |
| c. grossesse non-voulue _____ | g. mort ou perte d'une personne significative _____ |
| d. dépression _____ | |
| h. autre _____ | |

37. COMMENT DEPENDANTE SUR LES AUTRES VOUS CONSIDEREZ-VOUS?

- a. dépendante _____
- b. parfois dépendante (indépendante) _____
- c. besoin de support d'habitude _____
- d. indépendante _____

38. COMBIEN DE MATINS, APRES-MIDIS ET SOIRS CONSUMEZ-VOUS LES BREUVAGES SUIVANTS ET QUELLE SERAIT LA QUANTITE MOYENNE A CHAQUE OCCASIONS?

	<u>Matin</u>	<u>Après-Midi</u>	<u>Soir</u>
	Fréquence/quantité	Fréquence/quantité	Fréquence/quantité
Bière	_____	_____	_____
Vin	_____	_____	_____
Liqueurs spiritueuses	_____	_____	_____
Sherry	_____	_____	_____
Liqueurs	_____	_____	_____

39. COMBIEN DE MATINS, APRES-MIDIS ET SOIRS VOTRE MARI CONSOMME-T-IL LES BREUVAGES SUIVANTS ET QUELLE SERAIT LA QUANTITE MOYENNE A CHAQUE OCCASION?

	<u>Matin</u>	<u>Après-Midi</u>	<u>Soir</u>
	Fréquence/quantité	Fréquence/quantité	Fréquence/quantité
Bière	_____	_____	_____
Vin	_____	_____	_____
Liqueurs spiritueuses	_____	_____	_____
Sherry	_____	_____	_____
Liqueurs	_____	_____	_____

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40. COMMENT SOUVENT PRENEZ-VOUS DES MEDICAMENTS PRESCRIPTS PAR UN MEDECIN?

Tel que:

	Quantité/jour	Fréquence/semaine
a. Tranquillisants (valium, librium, vivol, etc.)	_____	_____
b. Sédatifs (pillules pour dormir)	_____	_____
c. Analgésiques (soulager douleur)	_____	_____
d. Anti-dépresseurs	_____	_____
e. Barbituriques (sédatifs, dépressants, hypnotiques)	_____	_____
f. Amphétamines (stimulants)	_____	_____
g. Pillule contraceptive	_____	_____
h. Autre	_____	_____

41. LES MEDICAMENTS MENTIONNES CI-DESSUS SONT-ILS PRESCRIPTS PAR LE MEME MEDECIN?

42. COMBIEN SOUVENT UTILISEZ-VOUS LES SUIVANTS:

	Quantité/jour	Fréquence/semaine
Marijuana	_____	_____
L.S.D.	_____	_____
Speed	_____	_____
Opiacées (morphine, héroïne)	_____	_____
Solvants (gaz)	_____	_____
Cocaine	_____	_____
P.C.P.	_____	_____
Barbituriques	_____	_____
Stimulants	_____	_____
Dépresseurs	_____	_____
Autres	_____	_____

43. EST-CE QUE CES DROGUES SONT UTILISEES EN COMBINAISON AVEC DES BEVAGES ALCOOLIQUES?

Oui _____ NON _____

44. COMBIEN DE CIGARETTES FUMEZ-VOUS PAR JOUR?

A. Ne fume pas _____	D. Un paquet par jour _____
B. Quelques-unes _____	E. Un paquet et demi par jour _____
C. Demi paquet par jour _____	F. Deux paquets ou plus _____

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45. ESTIMEZ COMBIEN D'HEURES/SEMAINE QUE VOUS PASSEZ A CHACUNE DE VOS ACTIVITES DE LOISIR:
46. PREFEREZ-VOUS ETRE AVEC DES PERSONNES QUI BOIVENT?
 QUI _____ NON _____
47. DANS QUELS BUTS UTILISEZ-VOUS DE L'ALCOOL?
- a. pour m'aider à dormir _____
 - b. pour aider une gueule de bois (hangover) _____
 - c. pour soulager la douleur _____
 - d. comme une aide médicale _____
 - e. dans la cuisson _____
 - f. pour soulager la soif _____
 - g. en divertissant des invités _____
 - h. autre _____
48. EST-CE QUE VOUS PRENEZ D'HABITUDE QUELQUES VERRES DE BOISSON AVANT D'ALLER A UNE FETE, CLUB, OCCASION SOCIALE, ETC.?
- a. Jamais _____
 - b. rarement _____
 - c. parfois _____
 - d. d'habitude _____
 - e. souvent _____
49. EST-CE QUE VOUS PRENEZ D'HABITUDE QUELQUES VERRES DE BOISSON LORSQUE VOUS ETES A UNE FETE, CLUB, OU OCCASION SOCIALE?
- QUI _____ NON _____
50. LORSQUE VOUS BUVEZ UN VERRE DE BOISSON, EST-CE QUE C'EST LE PLUS SOUVENT:
- a. Seule à la maison _____
 - b. Avec la visite à la maison _____
 - c. occasions sociales _____
 - d. Seule à un établissement licencié _____
 - e. avec des ami(e)s à un établissement licencié _____
 - f. avec des connaissances à un établissement licencié _____
 - g. avec votre époux/personne significative _____

51. EST-CE QUE VOUS TROUVEZ LES OCCASSIONS SOCIALES OU AUCUNE BOISSON EST SERVIE?

- a. ennuyeuses_____ c. semblables aux autres_____
- b. pas confortables_____ d. plus plaisantes_____
- e. énervantes_____

52. VOTRE CONSOMMATION D'ALCOOL OU AUTRES DROGUES A-T-ELLE DIMINUE VOS AMBITIONS?

OUI_____ NON_____

53. EPRUVEZ-VOUS DE LA DIFFICULTE A TRAVAILLER LE LENDEMAIN MATIN?

OUI_____ NON_____

54. VOUS ARRIVE-T-IL DE TELEPHONER MALADE "LE LENDEMAIN MATIN"?

OUI_____ NON_____

55. AVEZ-VOUS DEJA PENSE A DES IDEES DE SUICIDE?

OUI_____ NON_____

56. AVEZ-VOUS DEJA TENTE VOUS SUICIDER?

OUI_____ NON_____

57. AVEZ-VOUS DES PROBLEMES DE SANTE QUI SE RENOUVELLENT OU REVIENNENT?
Spécifier.

58. SOUS QUELLES CIRCONSTANCES BOIRIEZ-VOUS HABITUELLEMENT UN VERRE D'ALCOOL?

- a. lorsque je me sens seule_____
- b. lorsque je suis heureuse_____
- c. lorsque je me sens déprimée_____
- d. lorsque je suis nerveuse_____
- e. lorsque je suis bouleversée_____
- f. lorsque je rencontre de nouveaux gens_____
- g. lorsque j'ai un problème_____
- h. lorsque j'ai besoin plus de confiance_____
- i. lorsque je suis sous stress_____
- j. autre_____

59. VOUS ARRIVE-T-IL D'AVOIR DE LA DIFFICULTE A DORMIR SANS PRENDRE UN VERRE D'ALCOOL OU UNE PILLULE?

OUI _____ NON _____

60. EST-CE QUE VOTRE CONSOMMATION D'ALCOOL OU DROGUES A AFFECTE VOTRE RELATION AVEC VOTRE EPOUX OU PERSONNE SIGNIFICATIVE?

1. Negativement (expliquer)

2. Positivement (expliquer)

3. D'aucune manière.

61. EST-CE QUE VOTRE CONSOMMATION D'ALCOOL OU DROGUES A AFFECTE VOTRE RELATION AVEC VOS ENFANTS?

1. Negativement (expliquer)

2. Positivement (expliquer)

3. D'aucune manière.

62. EST-CE QUE VOUS DESIREZ UN VERRE D'ALCOOL LE LENDEMAIN MATIN D'UNE SORTIE AU COURS DE LAQUELLE VOUS AVEZ EU?

a. à l'occasion _____

c. souvent _____

b. parfois _____

d. jamais _____

63. COMMENT SOUVENT PERDEZ-VOUS CONSCIENCE?

64. JE TROUVE QUE LES GEIS QUI BOIVENT RAREMENT OU TRES PEU SONT HABITUELLEMENT:

a. ennuyeux _____

e. snobs _____

b. mifs _____

f. comme les autres _____

c. ne mettent inconfortable _____

g. plaisants _____

d. agit^{sup}suprieusement _____

h. facile à être avec _____

i. plus agréables _____

65. SENTEZ-VOUS QUE LES GENS QUI VOUS ENTOURENT VOUS FORCENT DE MINIMISER LES QUANTITES QUE VOUS BUVEZ?

OUI _____ NON _____

66. COMBIEN SOUVENT FAITES-VOUS L'EXPERIENCE D'UNE PERTE DE MEMOIRE DE SOI UNE PARTIE OU TOUTE LA VEEILLE, MEME QUE VOUS N'AVEZ PAS PERDU CONSCIENCE?

67. VOUS ARRIVE-T-IL PARFOIS DE CAMOUFLER LE NOMBRE DE VERRE D'ALCOOL CONSCOME OU MEME LE FAIT QUE VOUS EN AYEZ PRIS UN?

OUI _____ NON _____

68. DES PARENTS, AMIS, OU FAMILLE VOUS AURAIENT-ILS SUGGERE QUE DIMINUER OU CESSER DE BOIRE SERAIT PEUT-ETRE EN VOTRE FAVEUR?

OUI _____ NON _____

69. LORSQUE VOUS BUVEZ, AVEZ-VOUS TENDANCE A MANGER?

- a. plus _____
- b. moins _____
- c. pareil _____

70. PRENEZ-VOUS UN VERRE POURQUE VOUS SOYEZ MOINS GENE AVEC LES AUTRES?

OUI _____ NON _____

71. TROUVEZ-VOUS QUE BOIRE VOUS REND PLUS SOCIABLE?

OUI _____ NON _____

72. COMBIEN SOUVENT METTEZ-VOUS DE COTE DES RESPONSABILITES DE TRAVAIL (D'EMPLOI OU DOMESTIQUE) POUR UNE OCCASION A BOIRE?

73. AVEZ-VOUS PERDU DU TEMPS DE VOTRE TRAVAIL DU'À LA PRISE DE BOISSON?

OUI _____ NON _____

74. RESSENTEZ-VOUS PARFOIS LE BESOIN DE PRENDRE UN VERRE A UN TEMPS PARTICULIER?

OUI _____ NON _____

75. TROUVEZ-VOUS QUE BOIRE VOUS REND PLUS POPULAIRE?

OUI _____ NON _____

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76. AVEZ-VOUS DEJA RESSENT LES SYMPTÔMES SUIVANTS LORSQUE LES CIRCONSTANCES VOUS EMPECHAIENT DE SUIVRE VOTRE CONSOMMATION NORMALE D'ALCOOL OU DROGUES PENDANT UNE OU DEUX JOURNÉES (ie. HOSPITALISATION, VOUS CESSEZ, ETC.)?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. tremblement_____ | f. confusion mentale_____ |
| b. vomissement ou nausée_____ | g. convulsions_____ |
| c. vision embrouillée_____ | h. irritabilité_____ |
| d. perte d'équilibre_____ | i. transpiration augmentée_____ |
| e. anxiété_____ | j. céphalgie (mal de tête)_____ |
| k. agitation_____ | |
| l. diarrhée_____ | |
| m. tension au dessus la moyenne_____ | |
| n. autres_____ | |

77. HABITUELLEMENT, FINISSEZ-VOUS VOTRE VERRE D'ALCOOL AVANT LES AUTRES?

OUI_____ NON_____

78. COMBIEN DE FOIS BUVEZ-VOUS SEULE PENDANT LA SEMAINE?

79. VOUS EST-IL DEJA ARRIVE DE NE PAS MAINTENIR LES PROMESSES QUE VOUS VOUS ETIEZ FAITES A PROPOS DE CONTROLER OU CESSER DE BOIRE?

80. VOTRE EFFICACITE A TRAVAILLER S'EST-ELLE REDUITE DEPUIS QUE VOUS BUVEZ OU CONSOMMEZ AUTRES DROGUES?

OUI_____ NON_____

81. EN ENVISAGEANT UN PROBLEME, TOURNEZ-VOUS A L'ALCOOL POUR UN SOULAGEMENT?

OUI_____ NON_____

82. SENTEZ-VOUS QU'IL SE POURRAIT QUE VOUS BUVEZ TROP D'ALCOOL OU CONSOMMEZ TROP DES AUTRES DROGUES?

OUI_____ NON_____

83. EST-CE QUE VOTRE CONSOMMATION D'ALCOOL OU DROGUES VOUS OCCASIONNE DES PROBLEMES FINANCIERS?

OUI_____ NON_____

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84. EST-CE QUE VOUS AVEZ DÉJÀ ÉTÉ DANS UNE INSTITUTION OU HÔPITAL POUR DES RAISONS DU À LA BOISSON OU LA DROGUE?

OUI _____

NON _____

85. EST-CE QUE VOUS AVEZ DÉJÀ ÉTÉ IMPLIQUÉE AVEC LA POLICE DURANT OU APRÈS UNE OCCASION OU VOUS AURIEZ EU OU UTILISÉ DE LA DROGUE?

OUI _____

NON _____

86. L'UTILISATION DE LA BOISSON OU DE LA DROGUE A-T-ELLE EU UN EFFET NUISIBLE SUR VOTRE VIE?

87. EST-CE QU'IL Y A QUELQU'UN DANS VOTRE FAMILLE QUI A OU AURAIT EU DES PROBLÈMES DE BOISSON OU DE DROGUES?

a. mère _____

e. grand-oncle _____

b. père _____

f. grand-père _____

c. tante _____

g. frère _____

d. oncle _____

h. sœur _____

88. CONNAISSEZ-VOUS DES FEMMES QUI ONT UN PROBLÈME AVEC L'UTILISATION DE LA BOISSON OU DE LA DROGUE?

CRITERIA GROUPS

Group A

46. DO YOU PREFER BEING WITH PEOPLE WHO WILL DRINK?
Yes _____

47. FOR WHICH PURPOSES WOULD YOU USE ALCOHOL?

- a) to help me sleep _____
- b) to help a hangover _____
- c) to releive pain _____
- d) as a medicinal aid _____
- h) other _____

63. HOW FREQUENTLY DO YOU "PASS OUT"?
Twice/year

64. I FIND THAT PEOPLE WHO SELDOM DRINK OR DRINK VERY LITTLE ARE USUALLY:

- d) act superior _____
- e) snobby _____

70. DO YOU TAKE A DRINK TO MAKE YOU LESS SHY WITH PEOPLE?
Yes _____

71. DO YOU FIND THAT DRINKING MAKES YOU MORE SOCIABLE?
Yes _____

Group B

48. WOULD YOU HAVE A FEW DRINKS BEFORE GOING TO A PARTY, CLUB,
SOCIAL OCCASSION, ETC.?
b) occassionally _____

50. WHEN YOU HAVE A DRINK IS IT MOST OFTEN:
f) with acquaintances at licensed establishments _____

51. DO YOU FIND SOCIAL OCCASSIONS WHERE NO LIQUOR IS SERVED:
a) boring _____
b) uncomfortable _____

62. DO YOU WANT A DRINK "THE NEXT MORNING"?
a) occassionally _____

64. I FIND THAT PEOPLE WHO SELDOM DRINK OR DRINK VERY LITTLE ARE USUALLY?
a) boring _____
b) square _____

Group C

50. WHEN YOU HAVE A DRINK IS IT MOST OFTEN:
d) alone at licensed establishments_____
51. DO YOU FIND SOCIAL OCCASSIONS WHERE NO LIQUOR IS SERVED:
e) nerve racking_____
53. DO YOU FIND IT DIFFICULT TO WORK "THE NEXT MORNING"?
Yes_____
58. UNDER WHICH CIRCUMSTANCES WOULD YOU USUALLY TAKE A DRINK?
a) when I feel lonely_____
c) when I feel depressed_____
d) when I'm nervous_____
e) when I'm upset_____
f) when I'm meeting new people_____
g) when I have a problem_____
h) when I need more confidence_____
i) when I'm under stress_____
59. DO YOU HAVE DIFFICULTY SLEEPING WITHOUT TAKING A DRINK OR PILL?
Yes_____
62. DO YOU WANT A DRINK "THE NEXT MORNING"?
b) sometimes_____
69. WHEN YOU DRINK DO YOU TEND TO EAT?
b) less_____
77. DO YOU USUALLY FINISH YOUR DRINK BEFORE MOST OTHER PEOPLE?
Yes_____

Group D

48. WOULD YOU HAVE A FEW DRINKS BEFORE GOING TO A PARTY, CLUB, SOCIAL OCCASSION, ETC.?
d) usually_____
50. WHEN YOU HAVE A DRINK IS IT MOST OFTEN:
a) alone at home_____
54. DO YOU SOMETIMES CALL IN SICK "THE NEXT MORNING"?
Yes_____
64. I FIND THAT PEOPLE WHO SELDOM DRINK OR DRINK VERY LITTLE ARE USUALLY?
c) make me uncomfortable_____
73. HAVE YOU LOST TIME FROM WORK DUE TO DRINKING?
Yes_____
79. HAVE YOU EVER FAILED TO KEEP THE PROMISES YOU HAVE MADE YOURSELF ABOUT CONTROLLING OR CUTTING OUT YOUR DRINKING?
Yes_____

Group E

48. WOULD YOU HAVE A FEW DRINKS BEFORE GOING TO A PARTY, CLUB, SOCIAL OCCASSION, ETC.?
e) often_____
52. HAS YOUR CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL OR OTHER DRUGS DECREASED YOUR (OVERALL) AMBITION?
Yes_____
60. HAS YOUR CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL OR DRUGS AFFECTED YOUR RELATIONSHIP WITH YOUR SPOUSE/SIGNIFICANT OTHER?
a) negatively_____
b) positively_____
61. HAS YOUR CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL OR DRUGS AFFECTED YOUR RELATIONSHIP WITH YOUR CHILDREN?
a) negatively_____
b) positively_____
62. DO YOU WANT A DRINK "THE NEXT MORNING"?
c) often_____
65. DO YOU FEEL THAT THE PEOPLE AROUND YOU FORCE YOU TO MINIMIZE THE AMOUNTS THAT YOU DRINK?
Yes_____
66. HOW FREQUENTLY DO YOU EXPERIENCE A LOSS OF MEMORY OF ALL OR PARTS OF THE NIGHT BEFORE THOUGH YOU DIDN'T PASS OUT (BLACKOUT)?
If subject ever experienced a blackout.
67. DO YOU SOMETIMES TRY TO CONCEAL THE NUMBER OF DRINKS CONSUMED OR EVEN THE FACT THAT YOU EVER HAD ONE?
Yes_____
68. HAVE ANY OF YOUR RELATIVES, FRIENDS, FAMILY SUGGESTED IT MIGHT BE BETTER IF YOU DRANK LESS OR QUIT?
Yes_____
72. HOW FREQUENTLY DO YOU PUT OFF HOUSE OR JOB RESPONSIBILITIES FOR A DRINKING OCCASSION?
If subject put off responsibilities once a year.
74. DO YOU EVER FEEL THE NECESSITY TO HAVE A DRINK AT A DEFINITE TIMES?
Yes_____
78. HOW MANY TIMES A WEEK DO YOU DRINK ALONE?
If subject drinks alone once every two weeks.
80. HAS YOUR WORK EFFICIENCY DECREASED SINCE DRINKING OR TAKING OTHER DRUGS?
Yes_____

(Group E continued...)

81. WHEN FACED WITH A PROBLEM, WILL YOU OFTEN TURN TO ALCOHOL FOR RELEIF?

Yes _____

83. DOES YOUR CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL OR DRUGS EVER CAUSE FINANCIAL PROBLEMS FOR YOU?

Yes _____

84. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN IN AN INSTITUTION OR HOSPITAL AS A RESULT OF DRINKING OR DRUG ABUSE?

Yes _____

86. HAS YOUR USE OF ALCOHOL OR DRUGS HAD A HARMFUL EFFECT ON YOUR LIFE IN ANY WAY?

Yes _____

AGENCY QUESTIONNAIRE

NAME OF AGENCY:

TYPE OF AGENCY:

LOCATION AND AREA SERVED:

POSITION OF PERSON ANSWERING THESE QUESTIONS:

1. HOW WOULD YOU DEFINE A FEMALE ALCOHOLIC?
2. ACCORDING TO YOUR DEFINITION, HOW MANY FEMALE ALCOHOL OR DRUG ABUSERS DO YOU SEE OR COME IN CONTACT WITH DURING THE SPACE OF A YEAR?
3. APPROXIMATELY HOW MANY FEMALE ALCOHOL OR DRUG ABUSERS WOULD YOU SAY COME IN CONTACT WITH YOUR AGENCY DURING THE SPACE OF A YEAR?
4. HOW MANY FEMALE ALCOHOL OR DRUG ABUSERS WOULD YOU COME IN CONTACT WITH DURING THE SPACE OF A YEAR ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING DEFINITION:
"A FEMALE ABUSER OF ALCOHOL OR DRUGS IS SOMEONE WHOSE CONSUMPTION HAS CREATED A PROBLEM IN THEIR LIFE, EITHER:
A) PSYCHOLOGICALLY
B) PHYSICALLY
C) LEGALLY
D) SOCIALLY
E) FINANCIALLY
5. WHAT TYPE OF SERVICES OR FACILITIES DO YOU HAVE TO HELP THE FEMALE ALCOHOL OR DRUG ABUSER?
6. WHERE WOULD YOU REFER THESE CLIENTS?

(2)

7. DO YOU HAVE A TREATMENT OR EDUCATION PROGRAM FOR THESE CLIENTS?

8. DO YOU FEEL THAT FEMALE ALCOHOLICS SHOULD OR COULD BE TREATED WITH MALE ALCOHOLICS?

9. DO YOU FEEL THAT SERVICES IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK FOR THE FEMALE ALCOHOL OR DRUG ABUSER COULD BE IMPROVED?

10. IN YOUR OPINION WHAT WOULD YOU CONSIDER THE RATIO OF FEMALE:MALE ABUSER TO BE?

APPENDIX B

APPENDIX C

RESPONSES TO AGENCY QUESTIONNAIRE

Every known social service in the province of New Brunswick was contacted for their opinion and to examine what services they offered to the female alcoholic. An attempt was made to obtain an adequate cross section of different types of agencies, and the following table illustrates the range of those who responded:

Direct Alcohol Services	...	6
Law Enforcement Agencies	...	9
Social Service Agencies	...	14
Medical/Psychological	...	9
Other	...	2
		—
TOTAL	...	40

Thus, a total of forty agencies participated in the study. Following are the results:

TYPE OF AGENCY: Law Enforcement Agencies

1. R.C.M.P., Sackville, New Brunswick

Area served: Sackville, Dorchester, and Memramcook area

Services available: Nil; feels that services in N. B. should be improved

Refer to: No place to refer women with alcohol or drug problems

No. contacted: Five (5) alcoholic women within a year

Mixed treatment for male and female alcoholics: No Opinion

2. R.C.M.P., Caraquet, N. B.

Area served: Caraquet and surrounding areas in Gloucester county

Services available: Nil, all they can do is talk to the women when they call.

Refer to: Alcoholics Anonymous, Caraqueet hospital

No. contacted: Twelve (12)

Mixed treatment? Yes

3. R.C.M.P., Shippagan, N. B.

Area served: Shippagan area

Services available: Nil; feels that services should be improved.

Refer to: Hospital, SOS Shippagan, social service

No. contacted: Twenty (20)

Mixed treatment? No

4. R.C.M.P., Tracadie, N. B.

Area served: Tracadie and surrounding areas

Services available: None; they usually spend the night in jail. Services in N. B. should be improved.

Refer to: No place to refer them.

No. Contacted: Six (6) within the past few months.

Mixed treatment: Yes, if properly supervised.

5. R.C.M.P., Campbellton, N. B.

Area served: Campbellton

Services available: None; the alcoholic treatment center in town has no facilities to accomodate the female alcoholic. Females will usually come into contact with the R.C.M.P. when intoxicated and are then either put into custody or released to relatives.

Refer to: Questionnable. Occassionally hospital will admit th

No. contacted: Many; at times both man and wife have drinking problems.

6. R.C.M.P. Grand Falls, N. B.

Area served: Grand Falls

Services available: None other than the local hospital, which is very temporary accommodation. Services should be improved.

Refer to: referred to a doctor

No. contacted: The ones that are in contact with R.C.M.P. are residents of an Indian reserve.

Mixed treatment: In some cases isolation may be the answer, but a qualified person would have to be relied upon to study each case on its merits.

7. Sackville Town Police

Area served: Sackville

Services available: Absolutely none

Refer to: Judge P. C. Brian or God

No. contacted: Ten (10)

Mixed treatment: Yes

8. Shippagan Town Police

Area served: Shippagan

Services available: None

Refer to: Does not come in contact with any.

No. contacted: None

Mixed treatment: Women should be treated with women.

9. Grand Falls Police Department

Area served: Grand Falls area (9 sq. miles)

Services available: Alcoholics Anonymous. Would refer them to the Health Clinic for psychiatric help.

Refer to: same as above.

No. contacted: Varies quite a bit; this area has many problems with alcohol with both men and women.

Mixed treatment: Yes

TYPE OF AGENCY - Social Service Agencies

1. Dept. of Social Services

Area served: Moncton and surrounding areas

Services available: Income support and Supplementation
Supportive Counselling

Refer to: To a community resource which offers a service that they are motivated to participate in, such as; Foyer Incorporated, one of the Alcoholics Anonymous Groups, Family Enrichment & Counselling.

No. contacted: One hundred and fifty (150)

Mixed treatment: Yes, they could be treated with male alcoholics. This may even provide some positive motivation in the rehabilitative process.

2. Dept of Social Services

Area served: Kings County

Services available: Alcohol and drug education program will be starting in the schools.
Services could be improved.

Refer to: Detox in Moncton; Coburg House in Saint John, a doctor, or an AA member

No. contacted: approximately thirty (30)

3. Dept. of Social Services

Area served: Sussex and region

Services available: None; services should be improved

Refer to: Alcoholics Anonymous, Alanon, Coburg House,
detox in Moncton, social worker

No. contacted: approximately thirty (30)

Mixed treatment: probably could be treated together but
would be better if treated with the
same gender.

4. Dept. of Social Service

Area served: Minto and Chipman

Services available: None; could be improved

Refer to: Alcoholics anonymous or the Dept. of Health
Alcohol Rehabilitation

No. contacted: Four of five

Mixed treatment: Not initially, until the stage is
reached where the person begins to feel
comfortable being with members of the
community. When social aspects of the
problem are being worked on then there
is a common base for both sexes to have
discussions.

5. Dept. of Social Services

Area served: Tracadie and outlying areas

Services available: None; services could be improved

Refer to: Moncton hospital

No. contacted: Thirty

Mixed treatment: Yes

6. Dept. of Social Services

Area served: Caraquet

Services available: None

Refer to:

7. Social Services Council

Area served: City of Saint John

Services available: N/A

Refer to: Coburg House, Mental Health Clinic, AA

No. contacted: N/A

Mixed treatment: probably not

8. Family Services

Area Served: Saint John and surrounding area

Services available: None

Refer to: Coburg House

No. contacted Forty

Mixed treatment: could be treated together

9. Family Enrichment and Counselling Service, Inc.

Area Served: Chatham, Newcastle, Miramichi area

Services available: counselling

Refer To: mental health, AA, social services

No. contacted: N/A

Mixed treatment: No, their problems are special

10. Family Enrichment and Counselling Service

Area served: Fredericton and surrounding area

Services available: counselling for the individual

Refer to: AA, Elm City, Mental Health

No. contacted: Five to ten

Mixed treatment: Yes

11. Saint John Volunteer Bureau

Area served: Saint John

Services available: Free time with volunteer work

Refer to: To agencies, hospitals or organizations
suitable to the interests and skills of
the individual.

No. contacted: Thirty

Mixed treatment: Probably could be but feel a
separate facility would be
preferable.

12. Big Brothers/Big Sisters

Area served: Moncton and district

Services available: None

Refer to:

No. contacted: very few

Mixed treatment: yes

13. CHIMO Help Centre, Inc.

Area served: Fredericton area

Services available: information and referral

Refer to: AA' Family Enrichment Centre

No. contacted: approximately 55

Mixed treatment: did not feel qualified to answer

14. John Howard Society

Area served: Moncton and surrounding area

Services available: none

Refer to: Alcoholism Program, physicians, AA,
Univ. of Moncton behavior psychologists,
penal psychologists

No. contacted: Three to twelve

TYPE OF AGENCY - Medical/Psychological

1. Campbellton Provincial Hospital

Area served:

Services available: None; services could be improved

Refer to: Alcoholism Centre

No. contacted: Four to Five

Mixed treatment: Yes

2. Dr. Everett Chalmers Hospital

Area served: Fredericton and area

Services available: Medical and Psychiatric In-patient;
Outpatient and Emergency Services

Refer to: AA or Individual counselling

No. contacted: approximately 1,000 - Most alcoholics coming to the hospital are not diagnosed as alcoholics for social and ignorance reasons.

Mixed treatment: Yes - the problem is not one particularly related to sex. In fact I suspect the problem is related to some of the male/female role stereotypes and this needs to be explored further and dealt with as part of the therapy. Sp put them together in a situation where they are equally vulnerable because of a common problem, and can explore some of the reasons people drink that are related to sexual stereotypes that are unrealistic and therefore need a crutch such as booze.

3. Provincial Hospital Saint John

Area Served: southern New Brunswick

Services available: active treatment (30 days per patient)

Refer to: Coburg House and Mental Health Clinic

No. contacted: 100 Mixed treatment: No

4. St. Joseph's Hospital

Area served: Saint John area

Services available: Facilities available at Coburg House

Refer to: Coburg House

No. contacted: Unable to estimate

Mixed treatment: No

5. Chaleur General Hospital

Area served: Bathurst and area

Services available: none

Refer to: Conato

No. contacted: very few

Mixed treatment: Yes

6. Health services Center

Area served: Stanley

Services available: local Hospital

Refer to: Elm City, Mental Health Clinic

No. contacted: two

Mixed treatment: No

7. Public Health Nurses

Area served: Campbellton

Services available: center at Mental Health Clinic but
no facilities for the female

Refer to:

No. contacted: fifteen

Mixed treatment: No

8. Dept. of Health (Public Health Nursing)

Area Served: Carleton county

Services available: None; services can be improved

Refer to: Alcoholism Counsellor

No. contacted: twenty-four

Mixed treatment: Yes

9. Victorian Order of Nurses

Woodstock and surrounding

Services available: Rehab program and follow up services;
another center in NB may be
warranted

Refer to: Alcoholism Counsellor, Coburg House

No. contacted: two or three

Mixed treatment: Perhaps they could be, unless this
created problems.

TYPE OF AGENCY - Direct Alcohol Services

1. Conato, Inc.

Area served: Northeastern New Brunswick

Services available: a detox unit for males but no
facilities for the female. Able
to offer outpatient counselling only.

Refer to: AA, physician, Coburg House

No. contacted: five to ten

Mixed treatment: could, but shouldn't be

2. Centre Detox Providence

Area served: Moncton and surrounding

Services Available: Can accomodate three females at a time. Our detoxification program is a seven day rest period where we try to introduce the residents to other more extended programs and also try and find solutions to their problems by discussing them.

Refer to: Refer the residents to rehab centres if further help is required or desired. We also refer them to the Foyer Inc. or AA for continued sobriety.

No. contacted: 120

Mixed treatment: They can be treated with male alcoholics but it is not suggested because of sex differences. Although the addiction of alcohol is the same for both sexes, the reasons for using alcohol as a solution may be different.

3. Alcoholism Treatment Center

Area served: Northumberland County and surrounding

Services available: None; could be improved

Refer to: Coburg House, AA, Detox in Moncton

No. contacted: 100

Mixed treatment: Yes

4. Projet AL-HAB

Area served: Neguac to Grand Anse

Services available: follow up program

Refer to: Moncton detox

No. contacted: twenty

Mixed treatment: Yes

5. Alcoholics Anonymous

Area served: "the world" - Saint John

Services available: open 9:00 am to 11:30 daily

Refer to:

No. contacted: 100

Mixed treatment: No

6. Coburg House

Area served: southern N. B. and perhaps occasionally northern

Services available: intense program related to AA Activities of meetings, lectures, and recreational services. Follow-up is provided; services could be improved

Refer to:

No. contacted: 100

Mixed treatment: Yes

TYPE OF AGENCY

1. Senior Citizen Home

Area served: Northumberland Co.

Services available: None: could be improved.

Refer to: AA

No. contacted: five

Mixed treatment: yes, in as normal a setting as possible

2. Salvation Army

Area served: Woodstock

Services available: counselling

Refer to: not sure

No. contacted: five

Mixed treatment: No